

BOUNDARIES, SPECTRAL TRIPLES AND K -HOMOLOGY

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Abstract

This paper extends the notion of a spectral triple to a relative spectral triple, an unbounded analogue of a relative Fredholm module for an ideal $J \triangleleft A$. Examples include manifolds with boundary, manifolds with conical singularities, dimension drop algebras, θ -deformations and Cuntz-Pimsner algebras of vector bundles.

The bounded transform of a relative spectral triple is a relative Fredholm module, making the image of a relative spectral triple under the boundary mapping in K -homology easy to compute. We introduce an additional operator called a Clifford normal with which a relative spectral triple can be doubled into a spectral triple.

The Clifford normal also provides a boundary Hilbert space, a representation of the quotient algebra, a boundary Dirac operator and an analogue of the Calderon projection. In the examples this data does assemble to give a boundary spectral triple, though we can not prove this in general.

When we do obtain a boundary spectral triple, we provide sufficient conditions for the boundary triple to represent the K -homological boundary. Thus we abstract the proof of Baum-Douglas-Taylor's "boundary of Dirac is Dirac on the boundary" theorem into the realm of non-commutative geometry.

1 Introduction

This paper puts to the test the folklore idea that manifolds with boundary can be modelled in non-commutative geometry using symmetric (Dirac-type) operators. Numerous constructions work as expected from the classical case, but some results one would expect to be true turn out to require substantial additional data or hypotheses.

The motivations for such an investigation come from at least three sources. Firstly, in recent years, the importance of secondary invariants in geometry has been realised (see for instance [30, 39, 41, 46, 47]), and the need to consider Dirac-type operators on manifolds with boundary in their study [18]. Secondly, having a relative spectral triple representing a K -homology class x should facilitate the

computation of the image ∂x of x under the K -homology boundary map ∂ : a difficult problem in general, [6]. Finally, internal to non-commutative geometry there is the more philosophical question of what should be the non-commutative analogue of a manifold with boundary.

Historically, attempts to incorporate manifolds with boundary into non-commutative geometry have either imposed self-adjoint boundary conditions on a Dirac operator (like APS), which generically collapse the boundary to a point, for example [5, 31], or they have made the Dirac operator self-adjoint by pushing the boundary to infinity. In fact APS boundary conditions are closely related to the latter framework. More general constructions are possible, for instance [33].

The main idea in this paper is to loosen the self-adjointness condition appearing in a spectral triple, requiring only a symmetric operator with additional analytic properties relative to an ideal. Sections 2 and 3 and the appendices are based on results from the Ph.D thesis of the first named author, [20].

1.1 The main results

Our approach is inspired by the work of Baum-Douglas-Taylor [6], and the main players in this paper are relative spectral triples and Kasparov modules, introduced in Section 2. We work with a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebra A and a closed graded $*$ -ideal $J \triangleleft A$. Loosely speaking, a relative spectral triple for $J \triangleleft A$ is a triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ satisfying the usual axioms of a spectral triple for the dense $*$ -subalgebra $\mathcal{A} \subseteq A$ save the fact that the odd operator \mathcal{D} is symmetric and $j \operatorname{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subseteq \operatorname{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ for all $j \in \mathcal{J}$, where \mathcal{J} is a dense $*$ -subalgebra of J which is an ideal in \mathcal{A} . For the precise definition, see Definition 2.1 on page 5, and we follow the definition with numerous examples. The first important result is that relative spectral triples give relative Fredholm modules, and so relative K -homology classes.

Theorem (Bounded transforms of relative spectral triples). Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ be a relative spectral triple for $J \triangleleft A$ and define the odd operator $F_{\mathcal{D}} := \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$. For any $a \in A$ and $j \in J$, the operators $[F_{\mathcal{D}}, \rho(a)]_{\pm}$, $\rho(j)(F_{\mathcal{D}} - F_{\mathcal{D}}^*)$ and $\rho(j)(1 - F_{\mathcal{D}}^2)$ are compact for all $a \in A$, $j \in J$. In particular, $(\mathcal{H}, F_{\mathcal{D}})$ is a relative Fredholm module for $J \triangleleft A$, as defined in Definition A.1.

This theorem can be found as Theorem 2.13 below. While it is the expected result, the proof is significantly more subtle than the case when \mathcal{D} is self-adjoint, so we relegate the main proofs of Section 2.3 to Appendix B. In addition, the proof is given for the more general ‘relative Kasparov modules’ which we describe in Appendix A.

Relative Fredholm modules contain more information than the cycle information for the ideal J . In particular, if $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit, an even relative Fredholm module contains further information with which one can compute the image in $K^1(A/J)$ under the boundary map (see Proposition A.6). More precisely, we prove in Subsection 2.4, that $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] \in K^1(A/J)$ coincides with the K -homology class that the extension $\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)$ defines under the injection $K^1(A/J) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}(A/J)$.

Classically, the geometry of the boundary is given, along with a compatibility with the total geometry. Our aim is to incorporate additional information into the relative spectral triple in order to be able to construct all the elements of the boundary geometry.

In Section 3 we attempt to encode this information in a “Clifford normal”, an additional operator which plays a subtle analytic role (cf. Equation (2) below). A bounded odd operator n is called a Clifford normal for a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ if it preserves $\operatorname{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and a core for $\operatorname{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ plus additional technical properties guaranteeing that n behaves like the Clifford multiplication of a vector field having length 1 and being normal near the boundary of a manifold.

An important point, which we expand on below, is that the Clifford normal is a bounded operator on \mathcal{H} but an unbounded operator on $\operatorname{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. This means that in general we must control the analytic

behaviour of n . This is done in the assumptions in Definition 3.1 on page 14, and these must be checked in examples. The existence of a Clifford normal allows for a novel construction of a double, analogous to the doubling of a manifold.

Theorem (Doubling a relative spectral triple with a Clifford normal). Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal for $J \triangleleft A$. Define $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} := \{(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{A} : a - b \in \mathcal{J}\}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ as the restriction of $\mathcal{D}^* \oplus \mathcal{D}^*$ to

$$\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = \{(\xi, \eta) \in \text{Dom}(n) \oplus \text{Dom}(n) : \eta - n\gamma\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})\}.$$

Then $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H}^{\text{op}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ is a spectral triple.

In Section 4, with modest assumptions on the even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$, we show how to define a Calderon projector, Poisson operator and candidates for a boundary representation of A/J on the boundary Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_n and boundary Dirac operator. The problematic inner product on \mathfrak{H}_n prevents us from proving that *any* of these objects behaves as in the classical case. Nevertheless, in all our examples, including the non-commutative ones (see below), we can check that these constructions do indeed provide a boundary spectral triple.

Having natural definitions for all the boundary objects means that it is relatively straightforward to check in examples whether they satisfy all the hoped-for properties, namely that they assemble to yield a boundary spectral triple. In the abstract, it appears that our framework does not suffice to prove that we can construct a boundary spectral triple.

When we assume that our definitions do indeed yield a boundary spectral triple, see Assumption 1 on page 28, then we can consider additional (much milder) assumptions on $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ that guarantee that the even spectral triple $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \otimes \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ represents the class $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})]$ in $K^1(A/J) \cong K^0(A/J \otimes \mathbb{C}\ell_1)$. We state these final results in Theorem 4.22 and Proposition 4.23 (see pages 30 and 32 respectively).

Throughout the text we examine what all our constructions mean for manifolds with boundary, manifolds with conical singularities and dimension drop algebras. In Section 5 we complete our discussion of these examples, and also present examples including crossed products arising from group actions on manifolds with boundary, θ -deformations of manifolds with boundary and Cuntz-Pimsner algebras of vector bundles on manifolds with boundary.

1.2 The classical setup

To explain the source of the technical difficulties we encounter later, we review the analytic subtleties of our principal examples: manifolds with boundary. The issues we discuss here are well-known to people working on boundary value problems, and are presented in more detail in [4]. Importantly, the difficulties are present even classically.

Suppose that \mathcal{D} is a Dirac-type operator on a Clifford bundle S over a manifold M with boundary. For simplicity, we assume that M is compact, but for the purposes of this subsection it suffices to assume that the boundary of M is compact. We denote the operator on the boundary by $\mathcal{D}_{\partial M}$.

When \mathcal{D} is a Dirac operator on a manifold with boundary we distinguish its defining differential expression, which we denote by \mathcal{D} , and its various realizations that we denote by \mathcal{D} with a subscript indicating the boundary conditions. We take the minimal closed extension \mathcal{D}_{\min} , the closure of $C_c^\infty(M^\circ, S)$ in the graph norm defined from \mathcal{D} , and let $\mathcal{D}_{\max} = (\mathcal{D}_{\min})^*$ denote the L^2 -adjoint.

The domain of \mathcal{D}_{\min} is $H_0^1(M, S)$. The trace mapping

$$R : \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, S) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(\partial M, S|_{\partial M})$$

extends to a continuous mapping on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ that fits into a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min}) \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}) \xrightarrow{R} \check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$ is defined as follows. We choose a real number Λ : zero would do. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we consider the subspaces of $H^s(\partial M, S|_{\partial M})$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} H_{[\Lambda, \infty)}^s(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) &:= \chi_{[\Lambda, \infty)}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) H^s(\partial M, S|_{\partial M}) \quad \text{and} \\ H_{(-\infty, \Lambda)}^s(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) &:= \chi_{(-\infty, \Lambda)}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) H^s(\partial M, S|_{\partial M}). \end{aligned}$$

We define the Hilbert space

$$\check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) = H_{[\Lambda, \infty)}^{-1/2}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) + H_{(-\infty, \Lambda)}^{1/2}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}). \quad (1)$$

The two spaces $H_{[\Lambda, \infty)}^{-1/2}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$ and $H_{(-\infty, \Lambda)}^{1/2}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$ are orthogonal. For further details on the maximal domain of a Dirac operator on a manifold with boundary, see [4, Section 6].

The space $\check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$ is rather complicated. It is not contained in the space of L^2 -sections on the boundary ∂M . Worse still, we find that Clifford multiplication by the unit normal n does not preserve $\check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$. Hence, any smooth prolongation of the normal to M does not preserve $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$. In fact if $\sigma \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ so that $R(\sigma) \in \check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$, we find that $R(n\sigma) \in \hat{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$ where

$$\hat{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) = \check{H}(-\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) = H_{[\Lambda, \infty)}^{1/2}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) + H_{(-\infty, \Lambda)}^{-1/2}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}).$$

The domain of n , as a densely defined operator on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ is the space

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}) \cap n \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}) &= H^1(M, S) \\ &= \{\sigma \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}) : R(\sigma) \in \hat{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}) \cap \check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The fact that $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ is not preserved by n leads to several subtleties in our development. The operator that plays the role of the Clifford normal for a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, H, \mathcal{D})$ will need to be considered as an unbounded operator on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, despite defining a bounded operator on the ambient Hilbert space.

The technical way around these problems is found in the construction of the self-adjoint double. When constructing the double, one glues two copies of the manifold with boundary along the boundary. Since the orientation is changed on one copy, using multiplication by the Clifford normal, the domain of the Dirac operator on the double manifold is the intersection of spaces where the boundary value belongs to $\hat{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$ and $\check{H}(\mathcal{P}_{\partial M})$, respectively. Therefore, the doubling of manifolds only uses $H^1(M, S)$ and the problems with $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ disappear. This approach works also in the general case of relative spectral triples with Clifford normals.

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2 Relative Kasparov modules

In this section we introduce the basic tools for treating boundaries: relative unbounded Kasparov modules, e.g. relative spectral triples. We work bivariantly with a group action by a compact group G , in order to widen the range of possible constructions. Additional details concerning relative KK -theory have been collected in Appendix A.

The main technical result of the section states that the bounded transform of relative unbounded Kasparov modules are relative Kasparov modules. In particular, relative spectral triples provide unbounded representatives of relative K -homology classes. Finally, we show that the image of the class of a relative unbounded Kasparov module in KK -theory under the boundary mapping is computable by means of extensions.

Notation. We let A and B denote $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebras. For $a, b \in A$, $[a, b]_{\pm} = ab - (-1)^{|a||b|}ba$ denotes the graded commutator for homogeneous elements a and b of degree $|a|$ and $|b|$, respectively. The adjointable operators on a countably generated C^* -module X_B will be denoted by $\text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ and the compact endomorphisms by $\text{End}_B^0(X_B)$. Elements of $\text{End}_B^0(X_B)$ are also called B -compact.

2.1 Relative Kasparov modules

We introduce relative unbounded Kasparov modules, defined using symmetric operators. This notion is related to the “half-closed cycles” studied in [29], and also in [19]¹.

Definition 2.1. Let G be a compact group, A and B be $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebras with A separable and B σ -unital, and let $J \triangleleft A$ be a G -invariant graded ideal. A G -equivariant **even relative unbounded Kasparov module** $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ consists of an even G -equivariant representation $\rho : A \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ on a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded countably generated G -equivariant B -Hilbert C^* -module X_B , an odd G -equivariant closed symmetric regular operator $\mathcal{D} : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{H} \rightarrow X_B$, and dense sub- $*$ -algebras $\mathcal{J} \subseteq J$ and $\mathcal{A} \subseteq A$, with \mathcal{J} an ideal in \mathcal{A} , such that:

1. $\rho(a) \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and the graded commutator $[\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]_{\pm}$ is bounded for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, and hence $[\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]_{\pm}$ extends to an adjointable operator;
2. $\rho(j) \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ for all $j \in \mathcal{J}$;
3. $\rho(a)(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$;
4. $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ is a complemented submodule of X_B , and $\rho(a)(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

If A and B are trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, a G -equivariant **odd relative unbounded Kasparov module** $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ has the same definition except that X_B is trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded and \mathcal{D} need not be odd. A **relative spectral triple** for $J \triangleleft A$ is a relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, \mathbb{C})$. We will usually omit the notation ρ .

In order to address various subtleties in the definition of relative spectral triple, we now make a series of remarks highlighting some key points.

¹The relative unbounded Kasparov modules define half-closed cycles in non-relative unbounded KK -theory: so if $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, then $(\mathcal{J}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a half-closed cycle for (J, B) .

Remark 2.2. If A is unital and represented non-degenerately on \mathcal{H} and $\ker(\mathcal{D})$ and $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ are complemented submodules of X_B , then Condition 3. implies Condition 4. by the following argument. Let V be the phase of \mathcal{D} , which is the partial isometry with initial space $\ker(\mathcal{D})^\perp$ and final space $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)^\perp$ defined by $\mathcal{D} = V|\mathcal{D}|$, [42, Thm. VIII.32]. Then $\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^* = V|\mathcal{D}|^2V^* = V\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}V^*$, which implies that

$$(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2} = VV^*(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2} = V(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}V^*,$$

and hence $(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ is B -compact.

Remark 2.3. Note that $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ being a complemented submodule of X_B is equivalent to the inclusion $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*) \rightarrow X_B$ being adjointable. This is automatic in the case that $B = \mathbb{C}$. The modules $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ and $\ker(\mathcal{D})$ are complemented if \mathcal{D} or \mathcal{D}^* has closed range, see [36, Theorem 3.2]. In fact, if A is unital and is represented non-degenerately, we can, after stabilizing X_B by a finitely generated projective B -module on which A acts trivially and modifying \mathcal{D}^* by a finite rank operator, always obtain that the range of \mathcal{D}^* is closed. The proof of this fact goes as in [19, Lemma 3.6].

Remark 2.4. The key result that the bounded transform of a relative spectral triple yields a relative Fredholm module and so a K -homology class, proved in Theorem 2.13, can be proved starting from the definition above, or another variant. The alternative definition replaces Condition 4. of Definition 2.1 by the following more checkable condition.

- 4'. there exists a sequence $(\phi_k)_{k=1}^\infty \subset \rho(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\phi_k[\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]_\pm \rightarrow [\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]_\pm$ and $[\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]_\pm \phi_k \rightarrow [\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]_\pm$ in operator norm for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

If \mathcal{A} is unital and the representation ρ is non-degenerate, then clearly Condition 4'. is satisfied. Compare 4'. to [28, Exercise 10.9.18]. While 4' is more checkable in examples, it does not suffice for some of our key constructions, except in the unital case as noted in Remark 2.2.

Either Condition 4. or Condition 4'. can be used together with Conditions 1.- 3. to show that $[\mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a]_\pm$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$. Neither Condition 4. nor Condition 4' are needed to prove this compact commutator condition if $a(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$ (which is not generally the case), which is why such conditions do not appear in the definition of an unbounded Kasparov module.

Remark 2.5. Relative Kasparov modules depend contravariantly on $J \triangleleft A$ in the following sense. Consider ideals $J_i \triangleleft A_i$, for $i = 1, 2$, and fix dense $*$ -subalgebras $\mathcal{J}_i \subseteq J_i$, $\mathcal{A}_i \subseteq A_i$, with $\mathcal{J}_i \triangleleft \mathcal{A}_i$. Let $\varphi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ be an equivariant $*$ -homomorphism with $\varphi(\mathcal{A}_1) \subseteq \mathcal{A}_2$ and $\varphi(\mathcal{J}_1) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_2$. If $(\mathcal{J}_2 \triangleleft \mathcal{A}_2, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative Kasparov module for $(J_2 \triangleleft A_2, B)$, then $\varphi^*(\mathcal{J}_2 \triangleleft \mathcal{A}_2, X_B, \mathcal{D}) := (\mathcal{J}_1 \triangleleft \mathcal{A}_1, {}_\varphi X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative Kasparov module for $(J_1 \triangleleft A_1, B)$. Here ${}_\varphi X_B$ denotes X_B with the left action of A_1 induced by $\rho \circ \varphi$ (where $\rho : A_2 \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ denotes the left action of A_2). Compare to Remark A.2 on page 40.

Remark 2.6. While $a(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, typically $j(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ is B -compact only for $j \in J$. This follows since for $j_1, j_2 \in \mathcal{J}$,

$$\mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \xrightarrow{j_1} \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{j_2} \mathcal{H}$$

and the map $j_2 : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is compact since $j_2(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ is compact. This argument shows that $j(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ is compact for $j \in \mathcal{J}^2$ and by a density argument the same holds for $j \in J$.

Remark 2.7. We can loosen the assumption on the G -equivariance of \mathcal{D} to almost G -equivariant: namely G acts strongly continuously on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and $B_g := g\mathcal{D}g^{-1} - \mathcal{D}$ is adjointable on X_B for all $g \in G$. If \mathcal{D} satisfies the latter assumptions, \mathcal{D} is a locally bounded perturbation of the G -equivariant operator $\int_G g\mathcal{D}g^{-1}dg$, where the integral is interpreted pointwise as an operator $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow X_B$.

Remark 2.8. We topologise \mathcal{A} using the Lip-topology defined from the norm

$$\|a\|_{\text{Lip}} := \|a\|_A + \|[\mathcal{D}, \rho(a)]\|_{\text{End}_B^*(X_B)}.$$

It is immediate from the construction that if $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative unbounded Kasparov module, then so is

$$(\overline{\mathcal{J}}^{\text{Lip}} \triangleleft \overline{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{Lip}}, X_B, \mathcal{D}).$$

It is unclear if it holds that $(J \cap \overline{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{Lip}} \triangleleft \overline{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{Lip}}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative unbounded Kasparov module in general. We note that $\ker(\mathcal{A} \rightarrow A/J) = J \cap \mathcal{A}$, so if $\mathcal{J} \neq J \cap \mathcal{A}$ then $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow A/J$ is not injective. It follows from [9] that both $\overline{\mathcal{J}}^{\text{Lip}}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{Lip}}$ are closed under the holomorphic functional calculus inside J and A , respectively.

2.2 Examples

2.2.1 Manifolds with boundary

Let M be an open submanifold of a complete Riemannian manifold \widetilde{M} , and let S be a (possibly $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded) Clifford module over M with Clifford connection ∇ , which we assume extend to \widetilde{M} . To emphasize when we consider the open manifold and its closure, we write M° and \overline{M} , respectively. Let \mathcal{D}_{\min} be the closure of the Dirac operator \mathcal{D} acting on smooth sections of S with compact support in M . We use the notation $C_0^\infty(M^\circ) := C_c^\infty(\overline{M}) \cap C_0(M^\circ)$. Here $C_c^\infty(\overline{M})$ is the space of restrictions of elements from $C_c^\infty(\widetilde{M})$ to \overline{M} .

Then $(C_0^\infty(M^\circ) \triangleleft C_c^\infty(\overline{M}), L^2(S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is a relative spectral triple for $C_0(M^\circ) \triangleleft C_0(\overline{M})$, which is even if and only if S is $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded. It is not hard to see that Conditions 1. and 2. of Definition 2.1 are satisfied, and $f(1 + \mathcal{D}_{\min}^* \mathcal{D}_{\min})^{-1/2}$ is compact for all $f \in C_0(\overline{M})$ by elliptic operator theory, in particular the Rellich Lemma and the identification of $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min})$ with the closure of $\Gamma_c^\infty(M; S)$ in the first Sobolev space, [6, Proposition 3.1], [28, 10.4.3]. Condition 4'. of Remark 2.4 is always satisfied. Condition 4. of Definition 2.1 is satisfied when M is a compact manifold with boundary, by the discussion in Remark 2.2.

In particular we obtain a relative spectral triple when \overline{M} is a complete Riemannian manifold with boundary, although the case when M is an open submanifold of a complete manifold is much more general. For concrete examples of relative spectral triples for manifolds with boundary, see [21]. We note that by [25, Theorem 2.12 and 2.17], \mathcal{D}_{\min} is self-adjoint if $\widetilde{M} \setminus M$ is a submanifold of codimension greater than or equal to 2.

The importance of the next example will be seen when we discuss doubles of relative spectral triples in Subsection 3.2.

2.2.2 Relative spectral triples and extensions

Relative unbounded Kasparov modules behave well under closed symmetric extensions of the operator \mathcal{D} . Classically, this corresponds to choosing symmetric boundary conditions. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a

relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. If $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ is a regular closed symmetric extension of \mathcal{D} with $\ker(\hat{\mathcal{D}}^*)$ complemented such that $a(1 + \hat{\mathcal{D}}^*\hat{\mathcal{D}})^{-1/2}$ and $a(1 - P_{\ker(\hat{\mathcal{D}}^*)})(1 + \hat{\mathcal{D}}\hat{\mathcal{D}}^*)^{-1/2}$ are compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, we can consider the subalgebra

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathcal{A}} &:= \{a \in \mathcal{A} : a \operatorname{Dom}(\hat{\mathcal{D}}) \subseteq \operatorname{Dom}(\hat{\mathcal{D}})\} \quad \text{and the ideal} \\ \hat{\mathcal{J}} &:= \{j \in \hat{\mathcal{A}} : j \operatorname{Dom}(\hat{\mathcal{D}}^*) \subseteq \operatorname{Dom}(\hat{\mathcal{D}})\}.\end{aligned}$$

Let \hat{A} and \hat{J} denote the C^* -closures of $\hat{\mathcal{J}}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$, respectively. Then $(\hat{\mathcal{J}} \triangleleft \hat{\mathcal{A}}, X_B, \hat{\mathcal{D}})$ is a relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(\hat{J} \triangleleft \hat{A}, B)$. Note that if $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is even, then $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ must be chosen to be odd.

Let us discuss the minimal closed extension \mathcal{D}_{\min} of a Dirac operator on a compact manifold \overline{M} with boundary in this context, so we have $B = \mathbb{C}$. In the general context of a C^* -algebra B , the discussion applies through the following construction: given a smooth Hermitian B -bundle $\mathcal{E}_B \rightarrow \overline{M}$ with a connection and a closed symmetric extension $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ of \mathcal{D}_{\min} , the twisted Dirac operator $\hat{\mathcal{D}}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is a closed regular symmetric extension of the twisted Dirac operator $\mathcal{D}_{\min, \mathcal{E}}$ (see [19, Subsection 1.5]).

For $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(\overline{M})$ and $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ the APS-extension of \mathcal{D}_{\min} , it follows from [5, Proposition 4.7] that $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is the minimal unitisation of $C_0^\infty(M^\circ)$ (when ∂M is connected: more generally, $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is the algebra of smooth functions which are locally constant when restricted to ∂M). Self-adjointness of the APS-extension implies that $\hat{\mathcal{J}} = \hat{\mathcal{A}}$. In this case, the subalgebra $\hat{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ corresponds to the quotient mapping $\overline{M} \rightarrow \overline{M}/\partial M \cong M \cup \{\infty\}$ that collapses the boundary of M to a point.

In [31], chiral boundary conditions on a Dirac type operator were considered for an even-dimensional manifold M . The details of chiral boundary conditions are discussed in [31, Subsection 4.2]. Let $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ denote said extension, which is self-adjoint. By [31, Theorem 4.5], $(C^\infty(\overline{M}), L^2(M, S), \hat{\mathcal{D}})$ is an *odd* spectral triple. The reason that the spectral triple is odd despite M being even-dimensional is that chiral boundary conditions are not graded. In fact, the existence of a self-adjoint extension \mathcal{D}_e defining an even spectral triple $(C^\infty(\overline{M}), L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_e)$ is obstructed by the class $\partial[\mathcal{D}] \in K^1(C(\partial M))$, where $[\mathcal{D}]$ is the class in $K^0(C_0(M^\circ))$ defined by the Dirac operator, which is independent of the choice of extension (see Remark 2.17). An extensive discussion of spectral flow for (generalised) chiral boundary conditions appears in [23]. In particular, [23, Theorem 3.3] shows that $[(C^\infty(\overline{M}), L^2(M, S), \hat{\mathcal{D}})]$ is a torsion element in $K^1(C(\overline{M}))$.

2.2.3 Dimension drop algebras

Let \overline{M} be a manifold with boundary with Clifford module S and Dirac operator \mathcal{D} , as in subsection 2.2.1. For $B \subset M_N(\mathbb{C})$ a C^* -subalgebra, define

$$\mathcal{A} = \{f \in C_c^\infty(\overline{M}, M_N(\mathbb{C})) : f(x) \in B \ \forall x \in \partial M\}.$$

A typical choice for B is the diagonal matrices. Let $J := C_0(M^\circ, M_N(\mathbb{C})) \triangleleft A$ and $\mathcal{J} := J \cap \mathcal{A}$. The data $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(S) \otimes \mathbb{C}^N, \mathcal{D}_{\min} \otimes 1_N)$ determines a relative spectral triple for $J \triangleleft A := \{f \in C_0(\overline{M}, M_N(\mathbb{C})) : f(x) \in B \ \forall x \in \partial M\}$. All subsequent constructions for manifolds with boundary that we consider will automatically work for these examples. This statement follows since the relative spectral triple is the pullback of the relative spectral triple

$$(C_0^\infty(M^\circ, M_N(\mathbb{C})) \triangleleft C_c^\infty(\overline{M}, M_N(\mathbb{C})), L^2(S) \otimes \mathbb{C}^N, \mathcal{D}_{\min} \otimes 1_N)$$

along the obvious inclusion $A \hookrightarrow C_0(\overline{M}, M_N(\mathbb{C}))$. For details on functoriality, see Remark 2.5. While the spectrum of \mathcal{J} is Hausdorff, the spectrum of \mathcal{A} is not in general.

2.2.4 Relative spectral triples on conical manifolds

Dirac operators on stratified pseudo-manifolds form a rich source of examples for relative spectral triples. A manifold with boundary can be viewed as a stratified pseudo-manifold with a codimension one strata: its boundary. We will consider the other extreme case of a stratified pseudo-manifold with stratas of maximal codimension, i.e. conical manifolds. The index theory for general stratified pseudo-manifolds was studied in [1, 2]. The analysis on conical manifolds is better understood. The analytic results upon which this section rests can be found in Lesch [37]; we refer the reader there for precise details. Spectral triples on conical manifolds have been considered in the literature, see [38]. Nevertheless, revisiting conical manifolds within the framework of this paper serve to conceptualise the non-commutative geometry of singular manifolds.

Let M be a conical manifold, whose cross section at the conical points is a closed $(d-1)$ -dimensional manifold N . That is, we have a set of conical points $\mathfrak{c} = \{c_1, \dots, c_l\} \subseteq M$ and a decomposition $N = N_1 \dot{\cup} \dots \dot{\cup} N_l$ such that near any c_i we have “polar coordinates” (r, x) where $0 \leq r < 1$, with $r = 0$ corresponding to c_i , and x denotes coordinates on N . The fact that M is conical is encoded in a non-complete metric g on $M \setminus \mathfrak{c}$. We assume that the metric g is a straight-cone-metric, i.e. it will near c_i take the form

$$g = dr^2 + r^2 h_i,$$

for a metric h_i on N_i . It is possible to have a smooth r -dependence in the metrics $(h_i)_{i=1}^l$, but it complicates the analysis so we assume that the cone is straight for simplicity. The manifolds N_i are not necessarily connected. We let $M^{\text{reg}} := M \setminus \mathfrak{c}$.

We can construct a Dirac operator \mathcal{D} on M acting on some Clifford bundle $S \rightarrow M$ of product type near the conical points. We can describe \mathcal{D} as follows. The change of metric from $r^2 h_i$ to h_i on $N_i \times \{r\}$ induces a bundle automorphism on $S|_{N_i}$ which we denote by $U_i(r)$. Under $U_i(r)$, the Dirac operator \mathcal{D} takes the form $n(i\partial_r + r^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{N_i})$ near the conical point c_i . Here \mathcal{D}_{N_i} is a bounded perturbation of the Dirac operator on N_i (in the metric h_i), and n is Clifford multiplication by the normal vector $\vec{n}_N = dr$. The Dirac operator \mathcal{D}_{N_i} act on $S|_{N_i}$ and anticommutes with n . We often identify N_i with the submanifold $N_i \times \{1\} \subseteq N_i \times [0, 1]/N_i \times \{0\} \subseteq M$. The following theorem characterises the domains of Dirac operators on conical manifolds; details of the proof can be found in [37].

Theorem 2.9. *Let \mathcal{D}_{\min} denote the graph closure of $\mathcal{D}|_{C^\infty(M \setminus \mathfrak{c}, S)}$ and \mathcal{D}_{\max} the operator \mathcal{D} with the domain*

$$\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}) := \{f \in L^2(M, S) : \mathcal{D}f \in L^2(M, S)\}.$$

The following properties hold:

- 1) *The operator \mathcal{D}_{\min} is a closed symmetric operator with $\mathcal{D}_{\max} = \mathcal{D}_{\min}^*$;*
- 2) *Any closed extension of \mathcal{D}_{\min} contained in \mathcal{D}_{\max} has compact resolvent;*
- 3) *The vector space $V := \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max}) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is finite dimensional and isomorphic to the subspace*

$$V \cong W = \bigoplus_{i=1}^l W_i \subseteq \bigoplus_{i=1}^l C^\infty(N_i, S|_{N_i}).$$

The vector subspaces W_i are given by

$$W_i := \chi_{(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}(\mathcal{D}_{N_i})L^2(N_i, S|_{N_i}) = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \sigma(\mathcal{D}_{N_i}), |\lambda| < 1/2} \bigoplus_{j=1}^{m_i(\lambda)} \mathbb{C} f_{i, \lambda, j} \subseteq C^\infty(N_i, S|_{N_i}),$$

where m_i is the multiplicity function of \mathcal{D}_{N_i} and $(f_{i,\lambda,j})_{j=1}^{m_i(\lambda)}$ is a basis for the eigenspace $\ker(\mathcal{D}_{N_i} - \lambda)$. For suitable choices of bases $(f_{i,\lambda,j})_{j=1}^{m_i(\lambda)}$, the quotient mapping $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min}) \rightarrow V$ can be split by a mapping $T = \oplus_{i=1}^l T_i : \oplus_{i=1}^l W_i \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ that takes the form

$$f_{i,\lambda,j} \mapsto r^{-\lambda} \chi_i(r) [U_i(r)(f_{i,\lambda,j})].$$

Here we extend $f_{i,\lambda,j}$ to a constant function on the cone $N_i \times [0, 1]/N_i \times \{0\}$ and χ_i denotes a cutoff function.

Let us turn to our setup of relative spectral triples. We take $J = C_0(M \setminus \mathfrak{c})$, $A = J + \sum_{i=1}^\ell \mathbb{C} \chi_j$, $\mathcal{J} = C_c^\infty(M \setminus \mathfrak{c})$, and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{J} + \sum_{i=1}^\ell \mathbb{C} \chi_j$, where χ_j is a cutoff near the conical point c_j . It clearly holds that

$$A/J \cong \mathbb{C}^l \cong C(\mathfrak{c}) \quad - \text{the continuous functions on } \mathfrak{c}.$$

We note that $\mathcal{A} \subset A$ and $\mathcal{J} \subseteq J$ are both dense holomorphically closed sub- $*$ -algebras, and that \mathcal{A} preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$. With this Theorem 2.9, it is straightforward to show that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is a relative spectral triple for $J \triangleleft A$.

There are more relative spectral triples associated to this example, and we will describe them later when we discuss the Clifford normal and boundary Hilbert space.

For more general stratified manifolds, for which we refer to [1, Section 2 and 3], with an iterated edge metric, it seems likely that Dirac operators associated to iterated edge metrics yield relative spectral triples. On a stratified pseudo-manifold X with an iterated edge metric g and a Clifford bundle $S \rightarrow X$, one can construct a Dirac operator \mathcal{D}_g acting on $C_c^\infty(X^{\text{reg}}, S)$, where $X^{\text{reg}} \subseteq X$ denotes the regular part. We let \mathcal{D}_{\min} denote its closure. The candidate for a relative spectral triple is $(C_c^\infty(X^{\text{reg}}) \triangleleft C_c^\infty(X), L^2(X, S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$. Dirac operators on such singular manifolds were discussed in [1, 2]. Sufficient conditions for essential self-adjointness were given in [1].

2.3 The bounded transform of relative unbounded Kasparov modules

The main result of this section is that the bounded transform $(X_B, \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2})$ of a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. Hence, a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module defines a class in relative KK -theory. The proof follows the same ideas as the proof that the bounded transform of an unbounded Kasparov module is a bounded Kasparov module, [3], though the use of symmetric operators necessitates additional technicalities. A similar method is also used in [29, §3] to show that the bounded transform of a “half-closed operator” [29, p. 77] defines a bounded Kasparov module.

We begin with some results concerning non-self-adjoint operators. The notation \overline{T} denotes the operator closure of a closeable operator T (i.e. \overline{T} is the operator whose graph is the closure of the graph of T). First we summarise a range of elementary results about closed regular operators that are required for the proof, and for our subsequent developments of the theory.

Lemma 2.10. *Let $\mathcal{D} : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset X_B \rightarrow X_B$ be a closed (unbounded) regular operator on a Hilbert module X_B . Then:*

- 1) $(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2} : X_B \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ is a unitary isomorphism for the graph inner product on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$;
- 2) $(\mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2})^* = \overline{(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2} \mathcal{D}^*} = \mathcal{D}^* (1 + \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$;
- 3) $\|\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2}\|_{\text{End}_B^*(X_B)} \leq 1$;

4) $\|(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}\|_{\text{End}_B^*(X_B)} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\lambda}}$, for all $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$.

Moreover, if $\mathcal{A} \subset \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ is a $*$ -algebra such that $(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}a$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then $(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}a$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

Part 1) is well-known; for a proof see [20, Lemma C.2]. Part 2) follows from [36, Theorem 10.4]. If \mathcal{D} is regular then so is \mathcal{D}^* , [32, Lemma 2.2], so parts 1) and 2) of Lemma 2.10 also hold when \mathcal{D} is replaced by \mathcal{D}^* . The proof of parts 3) and 4) follows the ideas of [11, Appendix A], and the full argument can be found in [20, Lemma 8.7]. The last statement is a resolvent computation, [20, Lemma 8.6].

Next we recall some of the subtleties that arise when we want to take commutators with a symmetric operator, as opposed to a self-adjoint operator.

Lemma 2.11. *Let $\mathcal{D} : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset X_B \rightarrow X_B$ be an odd closed symmetric regular operator on a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded Hilbert module X_B , and let $\mathcal{A} \subset \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ be a sub- $*$ -algebra such that for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $a \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and $[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}$ has an adjointable extension to X_B . Then*

- 1) $a \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, so that $[\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm}$ is defined on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$,
- 2) $[\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm}$ is bounded and extends to $\overline{[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}}$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, and
- 3) for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$ of homogeneous degree,

$$\begin{aligned} [(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}, a] &= -\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg a}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}[\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Parts 1) and 2) of this result can be found in [29, Lemma 2.1]. A version of 3) appears in [29, Equation 3.2], and a detailed proof of this statement can be found in [20, Lemma 8.5]. The importance of part 3) can be seen from [21] where it is shown that not taking proper care of domains in this commutator expression can lead to the bounded transform *not* defining a (relative) Fredholm module. See also [11, Lemma 2.3].

For elements of the ideal \mathcal{J} , part 3) of the above lemma admits a significant refinement.

Lemma 2.12. *Let A and B be $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebras, with A separable and B σ -unital, and let $J \triangleleft A$ be an ideal. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, and let $\mathcal{D}_e \subset \mathcal{D}^*$ be a closed, (odd if $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is even), regular extension of \mathcal{D} . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D} &= \mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}^*, j]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\deg j}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

for all $j \in \mathcal{J}$ of homogeneous degree and $\lambda \in [0, \infty)$, where both sides of the equation are defined on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, and hence

$$\|j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}\|_{\text{End}_B^*(X_B)} \leq \frac{2\|\overline{[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}}\|}{1 + \lambda}.$$

This lemma can be used when proving that the bounded transform of closed extensions \mathcal{D}_e yield Kasparov modules for J (see Theorem 2.16). Since its proof is rather technical, it can be found in Appendix B.

The following result is the main theorem of this section. Again we defer the proof to the Appendix. Conceptually it follows the same scheme as [3], but the use of symmetric operators complicates the details significantly.

Theorem 2.13. *Let G be a compact group, A and B be $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebras, with A separable and B σ -unital and let $J \triangleleft A$ be a G -invariant graded ideal. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, and let $F = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ be the bounded transform of \mathcal{D} . Then (X_B, F) is a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. The same holds true when replacing Condition 4. in Definition 2.1 by Condition 4'. in Remark 2.4.*

That there are two definitions of relative Kasparov module that yield this important result is a positive for the flexibility of (some of) the theory. It is not clear, however, in what way the two different hypotheses 4. and 4'. are related in general.

Remark 2.14. Suppose that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for a G -invariant graded ideal J in a separable, $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebra A . Then the bounded transform $F_{\mathcal{D}^*} = \mathcal{D}^*(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ of \mathcal{D}^* also defines a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module with the same class as $F_{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ in relative KK -theory, even though $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D}^*)$ is not a relative unbounded Kasparov module (unless \mathcal{D} is self-adjoint). This is because the path $[0, 1] \ni t \mapsto tF_{\mathcal{D}} + (1 - t)F_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is an operator homotopy of G -equivariant relative Kasparov modules, using the fact that $F_{\mathcal{D}}^* = F_{\mathcal{D}^*}$, [36, Theorem 10.4].

The next result shows that if $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for an ideal J in a separable $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebra A , then the relative KK -theory class can also be represented by the phase of \mathcal{D} (whenever it is well-defined), and hence by a partial isometry.

Proposition 2.15. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for a G -equivariant graded ideal J in a separable $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebra A . Suppose that $\ker(\mathcal{D})$ is a complemented submodule of X_B . Let V be the phase of \mathcal{D} , which is the partial isometry with initial space $\ker(\mathcal{D})^\perp$ and final space $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)^\perp$ defined by $\mathcal{D} = V|\mathcal{D}|$, [42, Theorem VIII.32]. Then (X_B, V) is a G -equivariant relative (bounded) Kasparov module with the same class as the bounded transform $(X_B, \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2})$.*

Proof. We note that since $\ker(\mathcal{D})$ and $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ are complemented, the phase V is well-defined. We claim that $a(V - \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2})$ is B -compact for all $a \in A$, from which it follows that $[0, 1] \ni t \mapsto tV + (1 - t)\mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ is an operator homotopy of G -equivariant relative Kasparov modules. Since $a(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2} - V) &= aV \left((\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{1/2}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2} - 1 \right) \\ &= a(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{1/2} \left((\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{1/2}(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, proving the claim. \square

The following result is a specialisation of [29, Theorem 3.2]. It can be proved by using Lemma 2.12 and the integral formula for fractional powers (see Equation (13) in Appendix B) to show that $j(F_{\mathcal{D}} - F_{\mathcal{D}_e})$ is compact for all $j \in \mathcal{J}$.

Theorem 2.16. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a G -equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for a G -invariant graded ideal J in a separable $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebra A , and let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_e \subset \mathcal{D}^*$ be a closed regular G -equivariant extension of \mathcal{D} . Then:*

- 1) *The data $(X_B, F_{\mathcal{D}_e} = \mathcal{D}_e(1 + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1/2})$ defines a G -equivariant Kasparov module for (J, B) , and so \mathcal{D}_e defines a class $[\mathcal{D}_e] \in KK_G^*(J, B)$; and*
- 2) *$[\mathcal{D}_e] = [\mathcal{D}] \in KK_G^*(J, B)$; i.e. the KK -theory class is independent of the choice of extension.*

Remark 2.17. It should be emphasised that $F_{\mathcal{D}_e}$ does not generally define a Kasparov module for A , even if \mathcal{D}_e is self-adjoint with compact resolvent. The case $B = \mathbb{C}$ was studied in [21]. If \mathcal{D}_e is self-adjoint with compact resolvent, the triple $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}_e)$ appears to satisfy the conditions of a spectral triple since $[\mathcal{D}_e, a]_{\pm}$ is well-defined and bounded on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, which is dense in \mathcal{H} . However, if $[\mathcal{D}_e, a]_{\pm}$ is not well-defined on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_e)$ the bounded transform need not define a Fredholm module.

If \mathcal{D} does admit a G -equivariant self-adjoint regular extension \mathcal{D}_e such that $a \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_e) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_e)$ and $a(1 + \mathcal{D}_e^2)^{-1/2}$ is compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then $(\mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D}_e)$ is a G -equivariant unbounded Kasparov module for A and hence defines a class in $KK_G^*(A, B)$. It follows from the exactness of the six-term exact sequence in KK -theory that $\partial([\mathcal{D}]) = 0 \in KK_G^{*+1}(A/J, B)$ (for A trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded and $A \rightarrow A/J$ semisplit), since $[\mathcal{D}] = \iota^*[(\mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D}_e)] \in KK_G^*(J, B)$, where $\iota : J \rightarrow A$ is the inclusion map. So the non-vanishing of $\partial([\mathcal{D}])$ is an obstruction to the existence of such extensions. For a Dirac-type operator on a compact manifold with boundary, this obstruction is expressed in [6, Corollary 4.2].

2.4 The K -homology boundary map for relative spectral triples

We will now turn to study the image of the class of a relative unbounded Kasparov module under the boundary mapping $\partial : KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B) \rightarrow KK_G^1(A/J, B)$. The computation uses the isomorphism $KK_G^1(A/J, B) \cong \text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A/J, B)$, see [45] and further discussion in Appendix A.

Suppose that A and B are trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebras, with A separable and B σ -unital, and that $J \triangleleft A$ is a G -invariant ideal such that $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a G -equivariant even relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. With respect to the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading $X_B = X_B^+ \oplus X_B^-$, we write

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{D}^- \\ \mathcal{D}^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & F^- \\ F^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2}.$$

The operator F is the bounded transform of \mathcal{D} . The hypotheses of Proposition A.8 are satisfied for (X_B, F) , and so the boundary class in $KK_G^1(A/J, B)$ of $[\mathcal{D}] \in KK_B^0(J \triangleleft A, B)$ has a simple description in terms of extensions.

Proposition 2.18. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a G -equivariant even relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ such that $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit and assume that $\ker(\mathcal{D})$ is complemented. Then*

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})] = [\alpha] \in KK_G^1(A/J, B),$$

where the invertible extension α of A/J is defined by the Busby invariant

$$\alpha : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)^+), \quad \alpha(a) := \pi(P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)}),$$

where $\tilde{a} \in A$ is any preimage of $a \in A/J$.

Proof. By a slight abuse of notation, given a complemented submodule $W \subset X_B$ such that $P_W j P_W$ and $[P_W, b]$ are compact for all $j \in J$ and $b \in A$, we also denote by W the extension $A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(W)$ given by $a \mapsto \pi(P_W \tilde{a} P_W)$, where $\tilde{a} \in A$ is any lift of $a \in A/J$ and $\pi : \text{End}_B^*(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(W)$ is the quotient map.

Since $(X_B, \mathcal{D}^*(1 + \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2})$ is a relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ with the same class as $(X_B, \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2})$ (an operator homotopy is $[0, 1] \ni t \mapsto t \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1/2} + (1-t) \mathcal{D}^*(1 + \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}$), we can use Proposition A.8 to express the boundary map as

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)] - [\ker(\mathcal{D}^-)] \in \text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A/J, B) \cong KK_G^1(A/J, B).$$

Since $a(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ is compact for all $a \in A$, $aP_{\ker(\mathcal{D})}$ is compact for all $a \in A$. Therefore $\ker(\mathcal{D}^-)$ is a trivial extension, and so $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)]$. \square

3 The Clifford normal and the double of a relative spectral triple

In this section we will discuss further geometric constructions for a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ for $J \triangleleft A$. To simplify the discussion, we restrict to $B = \mathbb{C}$ and assume that G is the trivial group.

We will show that an auxiliary operator we call a *Clifford normal*, denoted by n , can be used to encode the additional information needed for geometric constructions. Motivated by the doubling construction on a manifold with boundary, [10, Ch. 9], we use the Clifford normal to construct a spectral triple for the pullback algebra $\tilde{A} = \{(a, b) \in A \oplus A : a - b \in J\}$.

The Clifford normal n can also be used to construct a “boundary” Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_n . The Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_n carries a densely defined action of $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ which extends to an action of $A/J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ under additional assumptions. Under additional assumptions on \mathcal{D} and the Clifford normal n we can construct a symmetric operator \mathcal{D}_n on \mathfrak{H}_n . In Section 4, we will consider what happens when $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ defines a spectral triple.

3.1 The Clifford normal and the boundary Hilbert space

The motivation for the Clifford normal comes from the classical example of a manifold with boundary. Let \mathcal{D} be a Dirac operator on a Clifford module S over a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary \overline{M} . We emphasize that \mathcal{D} is the differential expression defining the Dirac operator, and not an unbounded operator with a prescribed domain. Let $(\cdot | \cdot)$ denote the pointwise inner product on S . For sections $\xi, \eta \in C^\infty(\overline{M}, S)$, we have Green’s formula [10, Proposition 3.4]

$$\langle \mathcal{D}\xi, \eta \rangle_{L^2(S)} - \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}\eta \rangle_{L^2(S)} = \int_{\partial M} (\xi | n\eta) \, \text{vol}_{\partial M} = \langle \xi, n\eta \rangle_{L^2(S|_{\partial M})}, \quad (3)$$

where n denotes Clifford multiplication by the inward unit normal. If, abusing notation, n is also Clifford multiplication by some smooth extension of the inward unit normal to the whole manifold, then the boundary inner product can be expressed as

$$\langle \xi, \eta \rangle_{L^2(S|_{\partial M})} = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}n\eta \rangle_{L^2(S)} - \langle \mathcal{D}\xi, n\eta \rangle_{L^2(S)}.$$

The operator n is the model for the Clifford normal.

Definition 3.1. Let A be a separable $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebra and $J \triangleleft A$ a graded ideal. We assume that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative spectral triple for $J \triangleleft A$. A **Clifford normal** for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is an odd (in the case that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is even) operator $n \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that:

- 1) $n \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\text{Dom}(n) := \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \cap n \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ is a core for \mathcal{D}^* ;
- 2) $n^* = -n$;
- 3) $[\mathcal{D}^*, n]$ is a densely defined symmetric operator on \mathcal{H} ;
- 4) $[n, a]_{\pm} \cdot \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$;
- 5) $(n^2 + 1) \cdot \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$;
- 6) $\langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*n\xi \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, n\xi \rangle \geq 0$ for all $\xi \in \text{Dom}(n)$;

7) For $w, z \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, if $\langle w, \mathcal{D}^* n \xi \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* w, n \xi \rangle = -\langle z, \mathcal{D}^* \xi \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^* z, \xi \rangle$ for all $\xi \in \text{Dom}(n)$ then $w + nz \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$.

If n is a Clifford normal for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$, we say that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ is a relative spectral triple with Clifford normal.

Condition 6) in Definition 3.1 will be necessary for our purposes. Certainly Condition 6) is something we would prefer to prove from more conceptually elementary assumptions, but it is unclear whether this is possible.

The opaque non-degeneracy assumption in Condition 7) of Definition 3.1 will be necessary for self-adjointness in the construction of the “double” (see Subsection 3.2) as well as for a non-degeneracy condition of the quadratic form in Condition 6). An equivalent form of the non-degeneracy condition 7) is given in Remark 4.12 (see page 27).

Remark 3.2. Condition 2) of Definition 3.1 can be weakened to $(n + n^*) \cdot \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. In the case that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is even, the condition that n is odd can be weakened to $n\gamma + \gamma n$ extending by continuity in the graph norm to an operator on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ such that $(n\gamma + \gamma n) \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. Here γ is the grading operator on \mathcal{H} . In practice we do not need this level of generality.

Remark 3.3. The space $\text{Dom}(n) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ is the domain of n as a densely defined operator on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Note that conditions 1) and 5) together imply that n preserves $\text{Dom}(n)$, so that $\text{Dom}(n^2) = \text{Dom}(n)$, viewing n and n^2 as densely defined operators on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$.

To put the conditions 6) and 7) of Definition 3.1 in context, we recall the following well-known fact for symmetric operators. We say that a sesquilinear form ω is anti-Hermitian if $\omega(\xi, \eta) = -\overline{\omega(\eta, \xi)}$ for all ξ and η in its domain.

Lemma 3.4. *Let \mathcal{D} be a closed symmetric operator. The anti-Hermitian form*

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*} : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \times \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], [\eta]) &:= \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

is well-defined and non-degenerate, where for $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^)$, $[\xi]$ denotes the class in $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$.*

Proof. We first establish that $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is well-defined. If $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, then

$$\langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D} \xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle - \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle = 0,$$

On the other hand, if $\eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, then

$$\langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D} \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle = 0.$$

These calculations show that $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], [\eta])$ does not depend on the choice of representatives $\xi, \eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ of $[\xi], [\eta] \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, and hence that $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is well-defined.

It is clear that $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is anti-Hermitian. To show that $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is non-degenerate, it therefore suffices to prove that $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], [\eta]) = 0$ for all $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ implies that $\eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. If $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], [\eta]) = 0$ for all $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, it follows from the definition of $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ that $\langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle$ for any $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Hence $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^{**}) = \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and the lemma follows. \square

Definition 3.5. We say that two Clifford normals n and n' for a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ are equivalent if $n - n'$ extends by continuity in the graph norm to a continuous operator $n - n' : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. An equivalence class of Clifford normals for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is called a normal structure.

Definition 3.6. We introduce the notations (to be justified by the classical example below)

$$\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} := \text{Dom}(n) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \quad \text{and} \quad \check{\mathfrak{H}} := \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}).$$

Given $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, we let $[\xi]$ denote the class in $\check{\mathfrak{H}}$. Similarly, given $\xi \in \text{Dom}(n)$, $[\xi]$ denotes the class in $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$. We topologise the spaces $\text{Dom}(n)$, $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ and $\check{\mathfrak{H}}$ as Hilbert spaces using the respective graph inner products.

Notation. We reserve the font \mathcal{H} to refer to Hilbert spaces classically associated to the total space and the font \mathfrak{H} for Hilbert spaces classically associated to the boundary.

We remark that the space $\check{\mathfrak{H}}$ is independent of the choice of Clifford normal. The spaces $\text{Dom}(n)$ and $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ only depend on the normal structure, i.e. if $n \sim n'$ then the identity map defines continuous isomorphisms $\text{Dom}(n) \cong \text{Dom}(n')$ and $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \cong \mathfrak{H}_{n'}^{1/2}$.

Example 3.7. The reader is encouraged to revisit the discussion for manifolds with boundary in the introduction. Let \mathcal{D}_{\min} be the minimal closed extension of a Dirac operator \mathcal{D} on a Clifford module S over a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary \overline{M} . Then as in Subsubsection 2.2.1, $(C_0^\infty(M^\circ) \triangleleft C^\infty(\overline{M}), L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is a relative spectral triple for $C_0(M^\circ) \triangleleft C(\overline{M})$. We can extend the inward unit normal on the boundary to a unitary endomorphism defined on a collar neighbourhood of the boundary (for instance using parallel transport). By multiplying by a cut-off function only depending on the normal coordinate we can define an anti-self-adjoint endomorphism n over the manifold \overline{M} . The normal structure is independent of choice of extension of the normal vector to the interior. The operator n immediately satisfies all the conditions of Definition 3.1, except perhaps Conditions 1) and 3), which we now verify.

By [4, Theorem 6.7], $\text{Dom}(n) = H^1(\overline{M}, S)$ is a core for $\mathcal{D}_{\max} = \mathcal{D}_{\min}^*$. Condition 1) is satisfied because $nH_0^1(M^\circ, S) \subseteq H_0^1(M^\circ, S)$ and $nH^1(\overline{M}, S) \subseteq H^1(\overline{M}, S)$.

To address Condition 3), we examine the behaviour of the Dirac operator near the boundary. In a collar neighbourhood of the boundary, \mathcal{D} has the form

$$\mathcal{D} = n \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + B_u \right)$$

where u is the inward normal coordinate and B_u is a family of Dirac operators over the boundary, [10, p. 50]. Near the boundary,

$$[\mathcal{D}, n] = n \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + B_u \right) n - n^2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + B_u \right) = n \frac{\partial n}{\partial u} + n B_u n + B_u. \quad (4)$$

The second and third terms are symmetric, and since n commutes with $\frac{\partial n}{\partial u}$, it is straightforward to check that $n \frac{\partial n}{\partial u}$ is self-adjoint. Thus, $[\mathcal{D}_{\min}^*, n]$ is a perturbation of a symmetric operator by a bounded self-adjoint operator, which is then symmetric.

If M is merely an open submanifold of a complete manifold, then we still obtain a relative spectral triple, as in Subsubsection 2.2.1. However, in this case \overline{M} need not be a manifold with boundary and there need not be a Clifford normal. So the Clifford normal n is additional structure that is imposed on the geometry in order to obtain a reasonable boundary.

Remark 3.8. For manifolds with boundary, $\text{Dom}(n) = H^1(\overline{M}, S)$ by Equation (2) (on page 4). Using Equations (1) and (2) on page 4, it can be checked that $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} = H^{1/2}(\partial M, S|_{\partial M})$ and $\check{\mathfrak{H}} = \check{H}(\mathcal{D}_{\partial M})$. In this case

$$\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}(\xi, \eta) = \int_{\partial M} (\xi | n \eta) \text{ vol}_{\partial M}.$$

The anti-Hermitian form $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is a well-defined pairing on $\check{H}(\mathcal{D}_{\partial M})$ because n defines a unitary isomorphism

$$\check{H}(\mathcal{D}_{\partial M}) \rightarrow \hat{H}(\mathcal{D}_{\partial M}) \cong \check{H}(\mathcal{D}_{\partial M})^*.$$

The last identification is via the L^2 -pairing on ∂M .

Lemma 3.9. *Let n be a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$. The form $\langle [\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n := \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], [n\eta])$ defines a Hermitian inner product on $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ only depending on the normal structure that n defines.*

Proof. To show that the form is Hermitian, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\langle [\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n} &= \overline{\langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* n \eta \rangle} - \overline{\langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, n \eta \rangle} = \langle \mathcal{D}^* n \eta, \xi \rangle - \langle n \eta, \mathcal{D}^* \xi \rangle \\ &= \langle n \mathcal{D}^* \eta, \xi \rangle + \langle [\mathcal{D}^*, n] \eta, \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, n \mathcal{D}^* \xi \rangle = -\langle \mathcal{D}^* \eta, n \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, [\mathcal{D}^*, n] \xi \rangle + \langle \eta, n \mathcal{D}^* \xi \rangle \\ &= \langle \eta, \mathcal{D}^* n \xi \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \eta, n \xi \rangle = \langle [\eta], [\xi] \rangle_n. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.4 and density of $\text{Dom}(n) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ in the graph norm, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ is non-degenerate. Condition 6) of Definition 3.1 ensures that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ is positive-definite, since it is non-degenerate. \square

Definition 3.10. The completion of $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ with respect to the norm coming from $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ is a Hilbert space, which we call the **boundary Hilbert space** and denote by \mathfrak{H}_n .

Definition 3.11. For a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ with Clifford normal, we define an operator $n_{\partial} : \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ by $n_{\partial}[\xi] := [n\xi]$.

Lemma 3.12. *Let n be a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$. The operator n_{∂} extends to a bounded operator on \mathfrak{H}_n that only depends on the normal structure that n defines. The operator n_{∂} satisfies the properties $n_{\partial}^2 = -1$,*

$$\langle n_{\partial}[\xi], n_{\partial}[\eta] \rangle_n = \langle [\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n, \quad \text{for all } [\xi], [\eta] \in \mathfrak{H}_n,$$

and n_{∂} restricts to a continuous operator on $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$.

Proof. The first claim follows from $(n^2 + 1) \cdot \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. For the second claim, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle n_{\partial}[\xi], n_{\partial}[\eta] \rangle_n &= \langle n\xi, \mathcal{D}^* n^2 \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* n\xi, n^2 \eta \rangle \\ &= -\langle n\xi, \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^* n\xi, \eta \rangle + \langle n\xi, \mathcal{D}(n^2 + 1)\xi \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* n\xi, (n^2 + 1)\xi \rangle \\ &= \langle \xi, n \mathcal{D}^* \eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, n \eta \rangle + \langle [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\xi, \eta \rangle \\ &= \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* n \eta \rangle - \langle \xi, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, n \eta \rangle + \langle [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle [\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proposition 3.13. *Suppose that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ is a relative spectral triple with Clifford normal. The densely defined operator $n : \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ is a closed operator (for the graph norm on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$). Moreover, the anti-Hermitian form $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ is tamed by the complex structure n in the sense that*

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n : \check{\mathfrak{H}} \times \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \langle [\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n := \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], n_{\partial}[\eta]),$$

is a non-degenerate pairing. Moreover, this pairing only depends on the normal structure that n defines.

Proof. Let us first prove that n is closed in its graph norm on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Assume that $(\xi_j)_j \subseteq \text{Dom}(n)$ is a Cauchy sequence in the graph norm of $\text{Dom}(n)$. That is, the sequences $(\xi_j)_j$, $(\mathcal{D}^*\xi_j)_j$ and $(\mathcal{D}^*n\xi_j)_j$ are Cauchy sequences in \mathcal{H} . We write $\xi := \lim \xi_j$. Since \mathcal{D}^* is closed, $\mathcal{D}^*\xi_j \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^*\xi$ and $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Moreover, $n\xi_j$ converges to $n\xi$, because n is continuous in the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . If $n\xi_j \rightarrow n\xi$ and $\mathcal{D}^*n\xi_j$ converges, the closedness of \mathcal{D}^* implies $\mathcal{D}^*n\xi_j \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^*n\xi$ and $n\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Therefore $\xi \in \text{Dom}(n)$.

We prove non-degeneracy of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ one variable at a time. If $\langle \xi, \eta \rangle_n = 0$ for all $\eta \in \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$, Condition 7) implies that $\xi = 0$ in $\check{\mathfrak{H}}$. The non-degeneracy in the second variable follows from the non-degeneracy of the Hermitian form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ on $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ and the natural inclusion $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \subset \check{\mathfrak{H}}$. \square

Question 1. It remains open if a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ for $J \triangleleft A$ admits several Clifford normals defining “boundary” Hilbert spaces such that the identity mapping on $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ does not extend to an isomorphism on the different completions. Such Clifford normals must clearly define different normal structures.

3.2 The doubled spectral triple

We continue our study of relative spectral triples with Clifford normals for a graded ideal $J \triangleleft A$. We now additionally require that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ is *even*. The odd case can be treated by associating to the odd relative spectral triple an even relative spectral triple for $J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1 \triangleleft A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ analogously to [14, Proposition IV.A.14], where $\mathbb{C}\ell_1$ is the complex Clifford algebra with one generator. In this section, we will use the Clifford normal n to construct the “doubled” spectral triple $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, which is a spectral triple for the C^* -algebra constructed as the restricted direct sum

$$\tilde{A} := A \oplus_J A = \{(a, b) \in A \oplus A : a - b \in J\}.$$

For a manifold with boundary \overline{M} , $C(\overline{M}) \oplus_{C_0(M)} C(\overline{M}) = C(2M)$ and the construction in this subsection mimics the doubling construction of a Dirac operator on \overline{M} , [10, Ch. 9].

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{H}} = \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H}$. We equip $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ with the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^\pm = \mathcal{H}^\pm \oplus \mathcal{H}^\mp$. The pullback algebra \tilde{A} is represented on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ by $(a, b) \cdot (\xi, \eta) = (a\xi, b\eta)$.

Definition 3.14. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be a relative spectral triple with Clifford normal and denote the grading operator on \mathcal{H} by γ . Define an operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ on the domain

$$\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = \{(\xi, \eta) \in \text{Dom}(n) \oplus \text{Dom}(n) : \eta - n\gamma\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})\}$$

by $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}(\xi, \eta) = (\mathcal{D}^*\xi, \mathcal{D}^*\eta)$.

Remark 3.15. The operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ only depends on the normal structure that n defines.

Proposition 3.16. *The operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is self-adjoint on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$.*

Proof. We first show that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is symmetric, and then show that $\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ which establishes that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is self-adjoint. Let $(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi), (\xi', n\gamma\xi' + \varphi') \in \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, where $\xi, \xi' \in \text{Dom}(n)$ and $\varphi, \varphi' \in$

$\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi), (\xi', n\gamma\xi' + \varphi') \rangle \\
&= \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, \xi' \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^*n\gamma\xi, n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}\varphi, n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^*n\gamma\xi, \varphi' \rangle \\
&= \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, \xi' \rangle + \langle [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\gamma\xi, n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle n\mathcal{D}^*\gamma\xi, n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle \varphi, \mathcal{D}^*n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle n\gamma\xi, \mathcal{D}\varphi' \rangle \\
&= \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, \xi' \rangle + \langle \gamma\xi, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, n^2\xi' \rangle + \langle \varphi, \mathcal{D}^*n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle n\gamma\xi, \mathcal{D}\varphi' \rangle \\
&\quad (\text{since } [\mathcal{D}^*, n] \text{ is symmetric}) \\
&= \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*\xi' \rangle + \langle \gamma\xi, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*n^2\xi' \rangle + \langle \varphi, \mathcal{D}^*n\gamma\xi' \rangle + \langle n\gamma\xi, \mathcal{D}\varphi' \rangle \\
&\quad (\text{since } (n^2 + 1) \cdot \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})) \\
&= \langle (\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi), \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(\xi', n\gamma\xi' + \varphi') \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

after some rearranging, which shows that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is symmetric.

We now show that $\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$. Let $(\eta, \zeta) \in \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^*)$, which means that there exists $(\rho, \sigma) \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ such that for all $(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi) \in \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, with $\varphi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, we have

$$\langle \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi), (\eta, \zeta) \rangle = \langle (\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi), (\rho, \sigma) \rangle. \quad (5)$$

Since $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is an extension of $\mathcal{D} \oplus \mathcal{D}$, the adjoint $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^*$ is a restriction of $\mathcal{D}^* \oplus \mathcal{D}^*$, and so $(\rho, \sigma) = (\mathcal{D}^*\eta, \mathcal{D}^*\zeta)$. Rearranging Equation (5), we have

$$-\langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, \eta \rangle + \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*\eta \rangle = \langle \mathcal{D}^*n\xi, \gamma\zeta \rangle - \langle n\xi, \mathcal{D}^*\gamma\zeta \rangle$$

for all $\xi \in \text{Dom}(n)$, which by Condition 7) of Definition 3.1 implies that $\gamma\zeta + n\eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. Applying the grading operator γ yields $\zeta - n\eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and hence $(\eta, \zeta) \in \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, and thus we have established that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is self-adjoint. \square

Proposition 3.17. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an even relative spectral triple for $J \triangleleft A$ with Clifford normal. We set*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}} := \{(a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{A} : a - b \in \mathcal{J}\},$$

and define $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ as in Definition 3.14. The $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded commutators $[\tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \tilde{a}]_{\pm}$ are defined and bounded on $\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ for all $\tilde{a} \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. Let $(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi) \in \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, where $\varphi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, and let $(a, a + j) \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$, where $j \in \mathcal{J}$. Then

$$(a\xi, an\gamma\xi + jn\gamma\xi + (a + j)\varphi) = (a\xi, n\gamma a\xi + [a, n]_{\pm}\gamma\xi + jn\gamma\xi + (a + j)\varphi)$$

which is in $\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ since $[a, n]_{\pm} \cdot \text{Dom}(n) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, which is Condition 4) of Definition 3.1. The boundedness of the commutators follows from the fact that $[\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm}$ is bounded for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$. \square

The following result will be used to show that $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ has locally compact resolvent.

Proposition 3.18. *Let T be a closed symmetric operator on a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , let $a \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be an operator such that $a(1 + T^*T)^{-1/2}$ and $a(1 - P_{\ker(T^*)})(1 + TT^*)^{-1/2}$ are compact, and let $T \subset T_e \subset T^*$ be a closed extension of T . Then $a(1 + T_e^*T_e)^{-1/2}$ is compact if and only if $aP_{\ker(T_e)}$ is compact.*

Proof. For a closed operator S on \mathcal{H} , let $a_S : \text{Dom}(S) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ be the composition of a with the inclusion $\text{Dom}(S) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}$. Since $(1 + S^*S)^{-1/2} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \text{Dom}(S)$ is unitary, Lemma 2.10, (where $\text{Dom}(S)$ is equipped with the graph inner product), $a(1 + S^*S)^{-1/2}$ is compact as an operator on \mathcal{H} if and only if a_S is compact.

We can write

$$a_{T^*} = a_{T^*} P_{\ker(T^*)} + a_{T^*} (1 - P_{\ker(T^*)}),$$

where the second term is compact since $a(1 - P_{\ker(T^*)})(1 + TT^*)^{-1/2}$ is compact.

Let T_e be a closed operator with $T \subset T_e \subset T^*$. We write ι for the domain inclusion $\text{Dom}(T_e) \rightarrow \text{Dom}(T^*)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} a_{T_e} &= a_{T^*} \iota = a_{T^*} P_{\ker(T^*)} \iota + a_{T^*} (1 - P_{\ker(T^*)}) \iota \\ &= a_{T^*} P_{\ker(T_e)} + \text{compact operator}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the graph inner product and \mathcal{H} -inner product agree on $\ker(T^*)$, $a_{T^*} P_{\ker(T_e)}$ is compact if and only if $a P_{\ker(T_e)}$ is compact. Using the fact that a_{T_e} is compact if and only if $a(1 + T_e^* T_e)^{-1/2} \in \mathbb{K}(\mathcal{H})$ completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.19. *With $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ as above, $\ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = \ker(\mathcal{D}) \oplus \ker(\mathcal{D})$, and hence $\tilde{a} P_{\ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})}$ is compact for all $\tilde{a} \in \tilde{A}$.*

Proof. Let $(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi) \in \ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, where $\varphi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, so $\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi \in \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Since $\{\mathcal{D}^*, \gamma\} = 0$, γ preserves $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$, and so $-\gamma(n\gamma\xi + \varphi) = n\xi - \gamma\varphi \in \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Hence

$$0 = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*(n\xi - \gamma\varphi) \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, n\xi - \gamma\varphi \rangle = \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*n\xi \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, n\xi \rangle = \langle [\xi], [\xi] \rangle_n$$

since $\gamma\varphi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ and so $\langle \xi, \mathcal{D}\gamma\varphi \rangle = \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, \gamma\varphi \rangle$. The definiteness of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ implies that $[\xi] = 0$; i.e. $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. This in turn implies that $n\gamma\xi + \varphi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, and hence $(\xi, n\gamma\xi + \varphi) \in \ker(\mathcal{D}) \oplus \ker(\mathcal{D})$. If $(a, b) \in \tilde{A}$, then $(a, b) P_{\ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})} = a P_{\ker(\mathcal{D})} \oplus b P_{\ker(\mathcal{D})}$ is compact. \square

Remark 3.20. Let \mathcal{D}_{\min} be the minimal closed extension of a Dirac operator \mathcal{D} on a Clifford module over a compact manifold with boundary, as in Subsubsection 2.2.1. Then $\ker(\mathcal{D}_{\min}) = \{0\}$, [10, Corollary 8.3]. The above result corresponds to the doubled operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ being invertible in this case, [10, Theorem 9.1].

By combining Propositions 3.16, 3.17, 3.18 and Lemma 3.19, we arrive at the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.21. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be a relative spectral triple with Clifford normal for a graded ideal J in a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, separable, C^* -algebra A . The triple $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ is a spectral triple for the pullback algebra $\tilde{A} = \{(a, b) \in A \oplus A : a - b \in J\}$.*

Remark 3.22. The double construction for algebras is functorial for maps $\phi : (\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{A})$, meaning that we can define $\tilde{\phi} : \tilde{\mathcal{B}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$. Moreover the double construction for relative spectral triples with Clifford normals is also functorial, so we also find that if $(\mathcal{I} \triangleleft \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n) = \phi^*(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ then $(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = \tilde{\phi}^*(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$.

Example 3.23. In a limited and very non-unique way, the doubling construction is invertible. Let $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ be an even spectral triple for a unital C^* -algebra \tilde{A} represented non-degenerately on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$. Suppose there is an odd involution Z on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ that preserves the domain of \mathcal{D} and commutes with \mathcal{D} .

The involution Z implements a non-graded $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action on $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$. Assume that there is a graded decomposition

$$\tilde{\mathcal{H}} = \mathcal{H}^1 \oplus \mathcal{H}^2 \quad \text{in which} \quad Z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & U \\ U^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

for an odd unitary $U : \mathcal{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^1$. The possible decompositions as in Equation (6) stand in a one-to-one correspondence with closed graded subspaces $\mathcal{H}^1 \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ such that $\mathcal{H}^1 \perp Z\mathcal{H}^1$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}} = \mathcal{H}^1 + Z\mathcal{H}^1$. If $\mathcal{H}^1 \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ is such a subspace, we obtain a decomposition as in Equation (6) by setting $\mathcal{H}^2 := Z\mathcal{H}^1$ and $U := Z|_{\mathcal{H}^2}$. In general, neither existence nor uniqueness of such decompositions can be guaranteed. Usually they arise from further information available in the example at hand.

We let \mathcal{A} denote the commutant of Z in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$. If \mathcal{H}^1 is $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ -invariant, we define \mathcal{D} by restricting $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ to $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) := \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \cap \mathcal{H}^1$. Then \mathcal{D} is easily seen to be symmetric. If the domain $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ is preserved by \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{D} has bounded commutators with \mathcal{A} . We define $\mathcal{J} := \{j \in \mathcal{A} : j \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})\}$, and let J denote its C^* -closure. Under the assumption that \mathcal{H}^1 is chosen such that:

1. $\mathcal{H}^1 \cap \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \subseteq \mathcal{H}^1$ is dense and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{H}^1 \cap \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})) \subseteq \mathcal{H}^1$;
2. \mathcal{H}^1 is preserved by \mathcal{A} ;
3. \mathcal{D} is closed with $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) := \mathcal{H}^1 \cap \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$;

it is straightforward to check that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}^1, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. This is the “inverse” construction of the double construction presented above.

The operator \mathcal{D} is highly dependent on the choice of \mathcal{H}^1 . For instance, let M be a compact manifold with boundary and $2M$ its double. Let S be a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded Clifford module on M , which extends to a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded Clifford module on $2M$, also denoted S . The flip mapping $\sigma : 2M \rightarrow 2M$ (interchanging the two copies of M) lifts to an odd involution Z on $\tilde{\mathcal{H}} := L^2(2M, S)$.

For suitable choices of geometric data, we can construct a Dirac operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ on $S \rightarrow 2M$ commuting with Z . If we take $\mathcal{H}^1 = L^2(M, S)$ (for one copy of $M \subseteq 2M$) \mathcal{D} will be the minimal closed extension of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ restricted to M . The conditions $\mathcal{H}^1 \perp Z\mathcal{H}^1$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}} = \mathcal{H}^1 + Z\mathcal{H}^1$ are satisfied whenever $\mathcal{H}^1 = L^2(W, S)$ for a subset $W \subseteq 2M$ such that $\sigma(W) \cup W$ has full measure and $W \cap \sigma(W)$ has zero measure. It suffices for W to be open for $(C_0^\infty(M^\circ) \triangleleft C^\infty(\overline{M}), \mathcal{H}^1, \mathcal{D})$ to be a relative spectral triple. Here $C^\infty(\overline{M})$ is the restriction of $C^\infty(2M)$ to \overline{M} .

Example 3.24. (Clifford normals on manifolds with boundary) We have already shown that for a manifold with boundary, Clifford multiplication by a smooth extension of the unit normal vector field provides a Clifford normal, see Example 3.7. The abstract double construction applied to the relative spectral triple with Clifford normal of a manifold with boundary produces the spectral triple of the doubled manifold (cf. [10]).

Example 3.25. (Clifford normals and dimension drop algebras) For a dimension drop algebra on a manifold with boundary, Clifford multiplication by a smooth extension of the unit normal vector field provides a Clifford normal. The double is determined from the double of the manifold with boundary using Remark 3.22.

3.3 Clifford normals on manifolds with conical singularities

We consider conical manifolds as in Subsubsection 2.2.4. For conical manifolds, we can characterise all symmetric extensions and describe their normal structures. Under the isomorphism $V \cong \oplus_{i=1}^l W_i$ of

the deficiency space of \mathcal{D}_{\min} , the symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}$ corresponds to the direct sum of the symplectic forms

$$\omega_i(f, g) := \langle f, c(n_N)g \rangle_{L^2(N_i, S|_{N_i})}, \quad f, g \in W_i = \chi_{(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}(\mathcal{D}_{N_i})L^2(N_i, S|_{N_i}).$$

Let us briefly sketch why the symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}$ takes the form it does. The “Clifford normal” n anticommutes with \mathcal{D}_{N_i} . In particular, if $f \in W_i$ is an eigenvector with eigenvalue λ then $nf \in W_i$ is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $-\lambda$. If we take two eigenvectors f and g of \mathcal{D}_{N_i} , with eigenvalues λ and μ we have by partial integration on the open submanifold $M_\epsilon := \{r > \epsilon\} \subseteq M$ that

$$\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}(Tf, Tg) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{N_i} \epsilon^{\lambda+\mu} \langle f, c(n_N)g \rangle.$$

Since \vec{n}_N interchanges the eigenspaces of opposite signs, this can be non-zero if and only if $\mu + \lambda = 0$ in which case the limit is finite. We also note that non-degeneracy of $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}$ follows from Lemma 3.4.

We will view W as a \mathbb{C}^l -module under the decomposition $W = \oplus_{i=1}^l W_i$. The \mathbb{C}^l -action is compatible with the symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}$. For a subspace $L \subseteq W$ we denote its annihilator by

$$L^\perp := \{x \in W : \omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}(x, y) = 0 \ \forall y \in L\}.$$

Recall that a subspace $L \subseteq W$ of a symplectic vector space is called isotropic if $L \subseteq L^\perp$ and Lagrangian if $L = L^\perp$. The following Proposition is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.9 and the definition of the map $T : W \rightarrow \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$.

Proposition 3.26. *Extensions $\hat{\mathcal{D}}$ of \mathcal{D}_{\min} contained in \mathcal{D}_{\max} stand in a bijective correspondence to subspaces $L \subseteq W$ via*

$$\text{Dom}(\hat{\mathcal{D}}) = \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min}) + T(L).$$

Denoting the extension associated with L by \mathcal{D}_L , we have the following properties:

- 1) $\mathcal{D}_L^* = \mathcal{D}_{L^\perp}$;
- 2) \mathcal{D}_L is symmetric if and only if L is isotropic;
- 3) \mathcal{D}_L is self-adjoint if and only if L is Lagrangian.

Recall the notation $\mathcal{J} = C_c^\infty(M \setminus \mathfrak{c})$, $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{J} + \sum_{j=1}^\ell \mathbb{C}\chi_j$, where χ_j is a cutoff near the conical point c_j . The action of \mathcal{A} on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ induces the \mathbb{C}^l -action on W via $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \cong \mathbb{C}^l$. Although \mathcal{J} maps $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})$ to $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min})$, beware that \mathcal{A} preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L)$, for a subspace $L \subseteq W$, if and only if L is a \mathbb{C}^l -submodule of W . We will see that a choice of normal structure in the sense of Definition 3.1 is a choice of complex structure I on V compatible with ω and such that I is $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}$ -compatible (i.e. $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}(I[\xi], I[\eta]) = \omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}([\xi], [\eta])$) and tames $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}$ (i.e. $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}(\cdot, I\cdot)$ is positive semi-definite).

Theorem 3.27. *Let M be a conical manifold with a Dirac operator \mathcal{D} acting on a Clifford bundle S and \mathcal{A} is as above.*

1) *The relative spectral triples $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \hat{\mathcal{D}})$ for $J = C_0(M \setminus \mathfrak{c}) \triangleleft A = J + \sum_{i=1}^\ell \mathbb{C}\chi_j$, with $\mathcal{D}_{\min} \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{D}} \subseteq \mathcal{D}_{\max}$, stand in a one-to-one correspondence with \mathbb{C}^l -invariant isotropic graded subspaces $L \subseteq W$ via $\hat{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{D}_L$. The triple $(\mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)$ is a spectral triple for \mathcal{A} if and only if L is Lagrangian.*

2) *The normal structures n for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)$ stand in a one-to-one correspondence with $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_L^*}$ -compatible odd \mathbb{C}^l -linear complex structures $I = \bigoplus_{i=1}^l I_i$ on $L^\perp/L = \bigoplus_{i=1}^l (L^\perp \cap W_i)/(L \cap W_i)$ that tame $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_L^*}$, and the normal structure associated with I is determined by the identity $nT = TI$.*

3) Whenever $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)$ admits a normal structure, there exists a \mathbb{C}^l -invariant Lagrangian graded subspace $L \subseteq \widehat{L} \subseteq L^\perp$ such that the spectral triple $(\mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_{\widehat{L}})$ lifts the class of the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)$ in $K^*(J \triangleleft A)$ under the mapping $K^*(A) \rightarrow K^*(J \triangleleft A)$.

Proof. Part 1 is immediate from Proposition 3.26 and the discussion after it. We fix a \mathbb{C}^l -invariant isotropic graded subspace $L \subseteq W$ for the remainder of the proof. Assume that n is a Clifford normal for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)$. Since $\check{\mathfrak{H}}$ is finite-dimensional by Theorem 2.9, the Clifford normal n must preserve $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L^*) = \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{L^\perp})$. Therefore n induces an odd \mathbb{C}^l -linear complex structure on L^\perp/L .

Conversely, if I is an odd \mathbb{C}^l -linear complex structure on L^\perp/L we can define an odd operator n_0 by declaring $n_0 T = T I$ on $T(L^\perp/L)$ and extending by 0 on the orthogonal complement in $L^2(M, S)$. Since $(n_0 + n_0)^* \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L^*) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L)$ and $(n_0 \gamma + \gamma n_0) \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L^*) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L)$, n_0 defines a normal structure. Part 3 follows easily from symplectic considerations. If there exists a $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_L^*}$ -compatible odd \mathbb{C}^l -linear complex structure $I = \bigoplus_{i=1}^l I_i$ taming $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_L^*}$, there are graded \mathbb{C}^l -invariant Lagrangian subspaces $L_0 \subseteq L^\perp/L$. This follows because we can find a graded \mathbb{C}^l -invariant subspace L_0 such that $L_0 = (J L_0)^\perp = L_0^\perp$ where the first \perp is taken relative to the inner product $\omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\max}}(\cdot, I \cdot)$. We can take $\widehat{L} \subseteq L^\perp$ as the preimage of such an L_0 . That \widehat{L} is Lagrangian follows because $x \in \widehat{L}^\perp$ if and only if $x \bmod L \in L_0^\perp = L_0$.

□

Remark 3.28. The geometric normal \vec{n}_N to the cross-section N defines an odd anti-selfadjoint operator n via Clifford multiplication. It follows from Theorem 2.9 that n preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{L^\perp})$ (and in turn also $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L)$) if and only if

$$L^\perp \cap W \subseteq \bigoplus_{i=1}^l \chi_{\{0\}}(\mathcal{D}_{N_i}) L^2(N_i, S|_{N_i}).$$

For instance, if $L = 0$ then n is a Clifford normal for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ if and only if $\sigma(\mathcal{D}_{N_i}) \cap (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \subseteq \{0\}$ for all i . We do however note that n always acts on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\max})/\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{\min})$ as an odd \mathbb{C}^l -linear complex structure and as such *induces* a Clifford normal for the minimal closed extension.

Remark 3.29. Part 3 of Theorem 3.27 and the above remark imply that $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)] = 0 \in K^{*+1}(\mathbb{C}^l)$ for any l (cf. Theorem 2.16). The vanishing of $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)]$ is implemented by the fact that $[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)]$ is in the image of $K^*(A) \rightarrow K^*(J \triangleleft A)$. The spectral triples considered in [38] will in our language correspond to $L = V^+$ (the even part of V).

4 Constructing a spectral triple for the “boundary” A/J

Using the choice of a Clifford normal n of a relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ for $J \triangleleft A$, we constructed a “boundary” Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_n in Subsection 3.1. In this section we will construct a densely defined $*$ -action of $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ on \mathfrak{H}_n and a densely defined operator \mathcal{D}_n . For a manifold with boundary, these objects correspond to pointwise multiplication and the boundary Dirac operator respectively. The goal is for $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ to be a geometrically constructed spectral triple which represents the class of the boundary $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] \in KK^1(A/J, \mathbb{C})$.

In general, the existence of a Clifford normal allows the definition of these various objects, but need not guarantee their good behaviour. In particular, the assumptions on a Clifford normal need not guarantee that the object $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ is a spectral triple. In Subsection 4.3 we consider even

relative spectral triples for which the algebra is unital and represented non-degenerately. For such relative spectral triples we construct the “Calderon projector” P_C on the Hilbert space dual of $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$. The operator P_C plays the role of the Calderon projector on a manifold with boundary. In Subsection 4.4 we impose the additional constraint that A is trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded. We use the Calderon projector to show that $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)]$ under various assumptions.

4.1 The action of the boundary algebra

We will see in this subsection how the action of \mathcal{A} on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ and the Clifford normal n induces an action of $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ on $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let n be a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ for $J \triangleleft A$. Given $[a] \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$, define*

$$\rho_\partial([a]) : \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}, \quad \rho_\partial([a])[\xi] = [a\xi].$$

The linear map $[a] \mapsto \rho_\partial([a])$ is multiplicative, and respects the $$ -operation defined from the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ in the sense that*

$$\langle \rho_\partial([a])[\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n = \langle [\xi], \rho_\partial([a]^*)[\eta] \rangle_n, \quad [\xi], [\eta] \in \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}.$$

The mapping $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})$, $a \mapsto \rho_\partial([a])$ is continuous in the Lip-topology (see Remark 2.8 on page 7).

Proof. That $[a] \mapsto \rho_\partial([a])$ is multiplicative is immediate. Let $\xi, \eta \in \text{Dom}(n)$, and let $a \in \mathcal{A}$ be of homogeneous degree. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \rho_\partial([a])[\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n - \langle [\xi], \rho_\partial([a]^*)[\eta] \rangle_n \\ &= \langle a\xi, \mathcal{D}^*n\eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^*a\xi, n\eta \rangle - \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*na^*\eta \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, na^*\eta \rangle \\ &= \langle \xi, a^*\mathcal{D}^*n\eta \rangle - \langle \mathcal{D}^*a\xi, n\eta \rangle - (-1)^{\deg a} \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^*a^*n\eta \rangle - \langle \xi, \mathcal{D}[n, a^*]_\pm \eta \rangle \\ & \quad + (-1)^{\deg a} \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, a^*n\eta \rangle + \langle \mathcal{D}^*\xi, [n, a^*]_\pm \eta \rangle \\ &= -(-1)^{\deg a} \langle \xi, [\mathcal{D}^*, a^*]_\pm n\eta \rangle - \langle [\mathcal{D}^*, a]_\pm \xi, n\eta \rangle = 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $([\mathcal{D}^*, a]_\pm)^* \supset -(-1)^{\deg a} [\mathcal{D}^*, a^*]_\pm$. □

Remark 4.2. It is unclear when $\rho_\partial(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}) \subseteq \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n)$. The intricate definition of the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ in terms of the symplectic form $\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}$ makes norm estimates difficult.

Definition 4.3 (Graded structure of the boundary). Let n be a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$. We consider the cases that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is even and odd separately.

Suppose first $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is even. The boundary Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_n inherits the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading of \mathcal{H} . Define a representation of the Clifford algebra $\mathbb{C}\ell_1$ on \mathfrak{H}_n by $c \mapsto -in_\partial$, where c is the self-adjoint unitary generator of $\mathbb{C}\ell_1$. This is a well-defined representation by Lemma 3.12. Condition 4) of Definition 3.1 ensures that $[n_\partial, \rho_\partial(a)]_\pm = 0$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$. The mapping $a \hat{\otimes} z \mapsto \rho_\partial(a)z$ defines a $*$ -action of $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ on the dense subspace $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \subseteq \mathfrak{H}_n$.

Suppose now that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is odd. Lemma 3.12 shows that $\gamma := -in_\partial$ defines a grading operator on \mathfrak{H}_n ; i.e. $\gamma = \gamma^*$ and $\gamma^2 = 1$.

4.2 The boundary Dirac operator

Let n be a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ for $J \triangleleft A$. We construct an (unbounded) operator \mathcal{D}_n on the boundary Hilbert space \mathfrak{H}_n , so that $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ is a candidate for a spectral triple. We need an additional assumption in order to construct \mathcal{D}_n , however.

Definition 4.4. We define the spaces

$$\mathcal{H}_n^2 := \{\xi \in \text{Dom}(n) : \mathcal{D}^*(n\xi), \mathcal{D}^*\xi \in \text{Dom}(n)\}, \quad \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2 := \mathcal{H}_n^2 \cap \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}).$$

Remark 4.5. For a manifold with boundary, $\mathcal{H}_n^2 = H^2(\overline{M}, S)$ and $\mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2 = H^2(\overline{M}, S) \cap H_0^1(M, S)$.

Definition 4.6. Let n be a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple with normal $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ such that $[\mathcal{D}^*, n] \cdot \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2 \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. We define $\mathcal{D}_n : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_n) \subset \mathfrak{H}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n$ by

$$\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_n) = \{[\xi] : \xi \in \mathcal{H}_n^2\} \subset \mathfrak{H}_n \quad \text{by} \quad \mathcal{D}_n[\xi] := \left[\frac{1}{2}n[\mathcal{D}^*, n]\xi \right].$$

We call the operator \mathcal{D}_n the **boundary operator**. If $(n^2 + 1) \cdot \mathcal{H}_n^2 \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^2)$ then n_∂ preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_n)$ and \mathcal{D}_n anticommutes with n_∂ , in which case \mathcal{D}_n is an odd operator whether $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is even or odd.

Remark 4.7. Not every representative of $[\xi]$ necessarily belongs to \mathcal{H}_n^2 . Such a representative must be chosen when defining $\mathcal{D}_n[\xi]$. However, the assumption that $[\mathcal{D}^*, n] \cdot \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2 \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ implies that \mathcal{D}_n does not depend on the particular choice of representative.

The next result shows that there are several equivalent statements to the assumption that $[\mathcal{D}^*, n] \cdot \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2 \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. Note that $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ denotes the anticommutator $\{a, b\} = ab + ba$.

Proposition 4.8. *We assume that n is a Clifford normal for the relative spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$. The following are equivalent:*

- 1) $[\mathcal{D}^*, n] \cdot \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2 \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$;
- 2) For all $\xi \in \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2, \eta \in \mathcal{H}_n^2$, $\langle \{\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\}\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, \{\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\}\eta \rangle$;
- 3) For all $\xi \in \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2, \eta \in \mathcal{H}_n^2$, $\langle [\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]]\xi, \eta \rangle = -\langle \xi, [\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]]\eta \rangle$;
- 4) For all $\xi \in \mathcal{H}_{n,0}^2, \eta \in \mathcal{H}_n^2$, $\langle \mathcal{D}^*[\mathcal{D}^*, n]\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\mathcal{D}^*\eta \rangle$.

Moreover, the boundary operator \mathcal{D}_n is well-defined and symmetric with respect to the boundary inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ if and only if $\{\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\}$ is symmetric as an operator on \mathcal{H} with domain \mathcal{H}_n^2 .

The proof of Proposition 4.8 can be found in [20, Propositions 9.10 and 9.11].

Definition 4.9. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ be a relative spectral triple with two Clifford normals n and n' . We say that n and n' are second order equivalent if n and n' are equivalent and $(n - n')\mathcal{H}_n^2 \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^2)$. We call a second order equivalence class of a Clifford normal a second order normal structure.

The operator \mathcal{D}_n only depends on the second order normal structure that n defines.

Question 2. It is unknown whether the existing assumptions on the Clifford normal suffice to ensure that \mathcal{D}_n is self-adjoint and has bounded commutators with \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} , or whether \mathcal{D}_n has \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} -compact resolvent.

We can not prove that the various ingredients \mathfrak{H}_n , the representation ρ of \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} on \mathfrak{H}_n and \mathcal{D}_n form a spectral triple. On the other hand, if the relative spectral triple is even and the algebra A is unital and represented non-degenerately, we can define an analogue of the Calderon projector, which facilitates the identification of the image of $[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})]$ under the K -homology boundary map.

4.3 The Calderon projector

Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ be an even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal n , such that the algebra \mathcal{A} is unital and represented non-degenerately. The odd case can be treated by constructing an associated even relative spectral triple similarly to [14, Proposition IV.A.13]. Recall the construction of the doubled spectral triple $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ from Subsection 3.2. We let $e_1 : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ denote inclusion into the first factor and $r_1 : \tilde{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ the projection onto the first factor. The notations e_1 and r_1 come from the classical case of manifolds with boundary where they correspond to “extension by zero” and restriction. Note that $e_1(\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})) = e_1(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ and $r_1(\text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})) = \text{Dom}(n)$.

Definition 4.10. We define $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ as the dual space of $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$.

Recall the pairing from Proposition 3.13 $\check{\mathfrak{H}} \times \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by $\langle [\xi], [\eta] \rangle_n := \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], n_{\partial}[\eta])$. The pairing allows us to define a map $\check{\iota} : \check{\mathfrak{H}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ via $\check{\iota}(\psi)(\zeta) := \langle \psi, \zeta \rangle_n$, for $\psi \in \check{\mathfrak{H}}$, $\zeta \in \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$. We can embed $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ continuously into $\check{\mathfrak{H}}$ using the inclusion $\text{Dom}(n) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$.

Lemma 4.11. *The following hold:*

- 1) *the map $\check{\iota} : \check{\mathfrak{H}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ is a continuous inclusion and $\check{\iota}(\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})$ is dense in $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$;*
- 2) *the restriction of $\check{\iota}$ to $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$ extends to a continuous embedding $i_{\partial} : \mathfrak{H}_n \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$;*
- 3) *the composition $R : \text{Dom } \mathcal{D}^* \rightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ defines a continuous mapping for the graph norm on $\text{Dom } \mathcal{D}^*$;*
- 4) *there is a Lip-continuous homomorphism $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \xrightarrow{\rho_{\partial}} \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})$.*

Moreover, the maps $\check{\iota}$ and R are \mathcal{A} -linear.

Proof. For $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*)$, $\eta \in \text{Dom}(n)$, it is straightforward to establish the estimate

$$|\omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}([\xi], n_{\partial}[\eta])| \leq |\langle \xi, \mathcal{D}^* n \eta \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| + |\langle \mathcal{D}^* \xi, n \eta \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}|.$$

By taking the infimum over all representatives ξ and η , we obtain that $\check{\iota} : \check{\mathfrak{H}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ is continuous. We make the identifications $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} = (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^*$ and $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2} = (\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})^*$. Let $\check{\iota}^*$ denote the Banach adjoint map $(\check{\iota}_{\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}})^*$, which under these identifications takes the form

$$\check{\iota}^* : \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} = (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2} = (\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})^*,$$

The map $\check{\iota}^*$ coincides with the restriction $\check{\iota}|_{\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}} : \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$, since for $\psi, \zeta \in \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$:

$$(\check{\iota}^*(\psi), \zeta) = (\psi, \check{\iota}(\zeta)) = \check{\iota}(\zeta)(\psi) = \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}(\zeta, n_{\partial}\psi) = \omega_{\mathcal{D}^*}(\psi, n_{\partial}\zeta) = \check{\iota}(\psi)(\zeta).$$

Therefore $\check{\iota}^*$ is injective, and so $\check{\iota}$ has dense range, proving 1).

The argument proving 2), is similar to the argument proving 1) upon noting that the dual of the continuous inclusion $\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n$ is $i_{\partial} : \mathfrak{H}_n \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$.

Statement 3) follows from 1) since $\text{Dom } \mathcal{D}^* \rightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}}$ is a contraction. For 4), we use duality and the Lip-continuous map $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \xrightarrow{\rho_{\partial}} \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})$ from Lemma 4.1. \square

On a manifold with boundary, $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2} \cong H^{-1/2}(\partial M, S|_{\partial M})$ and the duality with $H^{1/2}(\partial M, S|_{\partial M})$ is implemented via the L^2 -pairing.

Remark 4.12. Recall the discussion after Definition 3.1. We can consider $n_{\partial}\check{\mathfrak{H}} \subseteq \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$ as a subspace by defining $n_{\partial}\xi \in \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$ as the functional $\check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{1/2} \ni \eta \mapsto -\langle \xi, n_{\partial}\eta \rangle_n$ for $\xi \in \check{\mathfrak{H}}$. Therefore, there is a continuous embedding

$$\check{\iota} : \check{\mathfrak{H}} + n_{\partial}\check{\mathfrak{H}} \hookrightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2},$$

defined from the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$. In fact, it follows from Lemma 3.4 that injectivity of $\check{\iota}$ is equivalent to Condition 7) in Definition 3.1. Continuity is clear from the definitions of the norms. These inclusions are compatible with the partially defined \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} -actions using ρ_{∂} (see Lemmas 4.1 and 4.11).

Definition 4.13. Recall the continuous map $R : \text{Dom } \mathcal{D}^* \rightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$ from Lemma 4.11 part 3). We define the **Cauchy space** $\check{\mathfrak{H}}_C^{-1/2} \subseteq \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$ as the closure of the image of $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ in $\check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$.

We shall see below, in Corollary 4.16, that the image of $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ in $\check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$ is already closed.

Since A is unital and represented non-degenerately on \mathcal{H} , the operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} : \text{Dom}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is Fredholm and hence has closed range. This allows us to define the pseudoinverse $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} \in \mathbb{B}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$, which is the extension by zero of the inverse of the invertible operator $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} : \ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})^{\perp} \rightarrow \ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})^{\perp}$.

Remark 4.14. If \mathcal{D} is a Dirac operator on a compact manifold with boundary, then $\ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = \ker(\mathcal{D}) \oplus \ker(\mathcal{D}) = \{0\}$, and so $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is genuinely invertible, [10, Theorem 9.1].

Proposition 4.15. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal such that the C^* -algebra A is unital and represented non-degenerately. The even operator $\mathcal{K} : \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ defined by

$$\langle \mathcal{K}f, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle f, [nr_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v] \rangle_n \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{H},$$

is well-defined and continuous, and has range $\ker(\mathcal{D})^{\perp} \subset \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$. The even continuous operator

$$P_C : \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2} \rightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}, \quad P_C := R \circ \mathcal{K},$$

is a (not necessarily self-adjoint) idempotent with range $\check{\mathfrak{H}}_C^{-1/2}$. The continuous operators \mathcal{K} and P_C only depend on the normal structure.

Proof. By construction, for any $v \in \mathcal{H}$ we have $r_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v \in \text{Dom}(n)$ and $\mathcal{H} \ni v \mapsto r_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v \in \text{Dom}(n)$ is continuous. Therefore $[r_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v] \in \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{1/2}$ is well-defined and for a suitable constant c ,

$$\|[r_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v]\|_{\check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{1/2}} \leq c \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

It follows that, for $f \in \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$, the functional $\mathcal{H} \ni v \mapsto \langle f, [nr_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v] \rangle_n$ is continuous. By Riesz' representation theorem, there is a $\mathcal{K}f \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$\langle \mathcal{K}f, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle f, [nr_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v] \rangle_n$$

for all $v \in \mathcal{H}$. It follows from the construction of the double $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ that

$$\|[nr_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v]\|_{\check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{1/2}} \leq \|nr_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 v\|_{\text{Dom}(n)} \lesssim \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}},$$

so $\mathcal{K} : \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is continuous. By Lemma 4.11, the map $\ker \mathcal{D}^* \rightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}}_n^{-1/2}$ is continuous with respect to the graph norm, which on $\ker \mathcal{D}^*$ coincides with the subspace norm $\ker \mathcal{D}^* \subset \mathcal{H}$. Thus, the composition $P_C = R \circ \mathcal{K}$ is continuous as well. Now suppose that $v \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. Then we have

$$\langle \mathcal{K}f, \mathcal{D}v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle f, [nr_1 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1} e_1 \mathcal{D}v] \rangle_n = \langle f, [nv] \rangle_n = 0,$$

because $nv \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. It follows that $\mathcal{K}f \in \text{range}(\mathcal{D})^\perp = \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$. If $v \in \ker(\mathcal{D})$, then $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1}e_1v = 0$ since $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is zero on $\ker(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$. Hence $\text{range } \mathcal{K} \subset \ker(\mathcal{D})^\perp$.

Now assume that $u \in \ker(\mathcal{D})^\perp \subset \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$, and set $f := [u] \in \mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2}$. Then, for any $v \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\langle \mathcal{K}f, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \left\langle u, \mathcal{D}^*r_1\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^{-1}e_1v \right\rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle u, v \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

It follows that $u = \mathcal{K}f$, so the operator $P_C f := [\mathcal{K}f]$ defines an idempotent with range $\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2}$. \square

Corollary 4.16. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be relative spectral triple with normal. The image of $\ker(\mathcal{D}^*) \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ is closed.*

Definition 4.17. The operator $\mathcal{K} : \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2} \rightarrow \ker(\mathcal{D})^\perp \subset \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ is called the Poisson operator of the even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$, and P_C is called its Calderon projector. The Calderon projector is an idempotent but is not necessarily an orthogonal projection.

Remark 4.18. The Calderon projector P_C plays an important role in the classical case of manifolds with boundary. In this case, P_C is self-adjoint up to a compact perturbation. To be precise, P_C is a pseudo-differential operator of order 0 with self-adjoint principal symbol by [10, Theorem 12.4]. Moreover, the idempotent P_C defines an odd K -homology cycle whose class coincides with the image of $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ under the boundary mapping. We will in the next section use P_C to place natural conditions on the Clifford normal that makes $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ into a spectral triple representing $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})]$.

4.4 Representing the boundary in K -homology by a spectral triple

In the last subsection we saw how to construct a candidate for a “boundary spectral triple” plus an analogue of the Calderon projector. It is desirous to know whether the K -homological boundary of a “geometrically defined” relative spectral triple can also be represented “geometrically”. In examples, such as our running examples and the crossed products and θ -deformations to be discussed later, we can check that our constructions do in fact produce a boundary spectral triple.

In the generality that we are working in, we believe that it is impossible to prove that all the boundary objects that we have defined assemble into a spectral triple, let alone that this spectral triple represents the K -homological boundary. Classically the compatible geometry of the boundary is implicit in the definition of a manifold with boundary, and one need not try to construct the boundary as we have done.

We overcome this impasse by making the additional assumption that the geometrically defined triple $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ is a spectral triple for $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$. This assumption can be verified for all of our examples. We then show that the Calderon projector we have defined plays an important role in showing that the K -homological boundary of $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is represented by $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$, as it is classically.

Assumption 1. Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an (even or odd) relative spectral triple with Clifford normal for $\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}$. The operator $\{\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\} : \mathcal{H}_n^2 \subset \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is symmetric (cf. Proposition 4.8 on page 25) and the following hold.

a. $\mathcal{J} = J \cap \mathcal{A}$, and there is a $C > 0$ such that for each $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $\rho_\partial([a])$ extends to a bounded operator on \mathfrak{H}_n satisfying

$$\|\rho_\partial([a])\|_{\mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n)} \leq C\|a\|_{\text{Lip}},$$

$\rho_\partial([a])$ preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_n)$ and the densely defined operator $[\mathcal{D}_n, \rho_\partial([a])]_\pm$ is bounded.

b. $(n^2 + 1) \cdot \mathcal{H}_n^2 \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^2)$, so that n_∂ preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_n)$ and \mathcal{D}_n anticommutes with n_∂ .

c. \mathcal{D}_n is essentially self-adjoint, or equivalently $\text{range}(\mathcal{D}_n \pm i)$ are dense in \mathfrak{H}_n .

d. $a(1 + \mathcal{D}_n^2)^{-1/2}$ is compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$, or equivalently $a : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_n) \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n$ is compact with respect to the graph norm, where by an abuse of notation \mathcal{D}_n also refers to its self-adjoint closure.

We will **explicitly state whenever we use Assumption 1**. In the even case, Assumption 1 includes the assumption that our boundary data

$$(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$$

assembles to give an even spectral triple for $A/J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$. (In the odd case, Assumption 1 ensures that $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ is an even spectral triple for A/J .) Indeed, ρ_∂ extends to a representation of $A/J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ due to the following argument. Part a. of Assumption 1 implies that ρ_∂ defines a $*$ -homomorphism $\overline{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{Lip}} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n)$. Since $\overline{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{Lip}} \subseteq A$ is closed under holomorphic functional calculus (see Remark 2.8 on page 7), we can extend to a $*$ -homomorphism $A \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n)$ vanishing on \mathcal{J} , and by density also vanishing on J . Therefore ρ_∂ extends to a $*$ -homomorphism $\rho_\partial : A/J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n)$.

As an example, we note that on a manifold with boundary, the operator $\{\mathcal{D}^*, [\mathcal{D}^*, n]\}$ coincides with the symmetric operator $-2n\mathcal{D}_\partial^2$ near the boundary.

In this section we examine some further assumptions guaranteeing that

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)] \in KK^1(A/J, \mathbb{C}).$$

We will assume that A is trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded and that the spectral triple $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is even, since in this case we can (with Assumption 1 holding) construct an odd spectral triple $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, -n_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+)$ representing the same class as $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ in $KK^1(A/J, \mathbb{C})$. There is an extension which represents the class of this odd spectral triple, and we can compare this extension to the extension of Proposition 2.18 which represents $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})]$.

Lemma 4.19. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal for $J \triangleleft A$, with A trivially graded, and suppose Assumption 1 holds so that $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ is an even spectral triple. Write $n_\partial = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & n_\partial^- \\ n_\partial^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathcal{D}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{D}_n^- \\ \mathcal{D}_n^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ with respect to the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading of \mathfrak{H}_n , and let $\mathcal{D}_\partial := -n_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+$. Then*

$$(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_\partial)$$

is an odd spectral triple representing the same class as $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ in $KK^1(A/J, \mathbb{C})$.

Proof. Since \mathcal{D}_n anticommutes with n_∂ , \mathcal{D}_∂ is self-adjoint. It is clear that \mathcal{D}_∂ has bounded commutators with \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} , and $a(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^* \mathcal{D}_\partial)^{-1/2} = a(1 + \mathcal{D}_n^- \mathcal{D}_n^+)^{-1/2}$ is compact for all $a \in A/J$. Hence $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_\partial)$ is a spectral triple for A/J .

The even spectral triple for $A/J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1$ associated to $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_\partial)$ is

$$\left(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n^+ \oplus \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & in_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+ \\ -in_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right),$$

where $\mathfrak{H}_n^+ \oplus \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ is graded by $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, and the self-adjoint unitary generator of $\mathbb{C}\ell_1$ acts by $c \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, [14, Proposition IV.A.13]. Take the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded unitary $u := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -in_\partial^+ \end{pmatrix} : \mathfrak{H}_n^+ \oplus \mathfrak{H}_n^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n$. Then

$$u \begin{pmatrix} 0 & in_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+ \\ -in_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix} u^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & n_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+ n_\partial^- \\ -n_\partial^+ n_\partial^- \mathcal{D}_n^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{D}_n$$

while

$$u \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} u^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -in_{\partial}^- \\ -in_{\partial}^+ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

which is the action of the Clifford generator on \mathfrak{H}_n . This establishes that the even spectral triple associated to $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_{\partial})$ is unitarily equivalent to $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \widehat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$. \square

Recall the Calderon projector $P_C \in \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})$ of Proposition 4.15. The operator P_C is even and hence has a restriction $P_C^+ : (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$. We will also make use of the \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} -action ρ_{∂} on $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$, see Lemma 4.11. For the proof Theorem 4.22 below, we recall the following notion.

Definition 4.20. Let B be a $*$ -algebra, and let \mathcal{H}_i be a Hilbert space, $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H}_i) = \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H}_i)/\mathbb{K}(\mathcal{H}_i)$ be the Calkin algebra, and $\beta_i : B \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H}_i)$ be a $*$ -homomorphism for $i = 1, 2$. We say that β_1 and β_2 are **similar** if there is a Fredholm operator $S : \mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2$ such that $\beta_1(a) = \pi(S)\beta_2(a)\pi(S)^{-1}$, where $\pi : \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H}_2) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H}_2)$ denotes the quotient map onto the Calkin algebra.

Lemma 4.21. *Let B be a C^* -algebra and $\beta_i : B \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{H}_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ be similar. Then $[\beta_1] = [\beta_2] \in \text{Ext}(B, \mathbb{C})$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\beta_1(a) = \pi(S)\beta_2(a)\pi(S)^{-1}$ with S Fredholm. We may assume that S is invertible by the following argument. Replace \mathcal{H}_1 by $\mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \ker S^*$, \mathcal{H}_2 by $\mathcal{H}_2 \oplus \ker S$, and S by $S|_{\ker S^{\perp}} \oplus v$ where the finite dimensional spaces $\ker S$, $\ker S^*$ carry the trivial B representation and $v : \ker S \oplus \ker S^* \rightarrow \ker S^* \oplus \ker S$ is a unitary. It then follows that

$$\pi(S)\beta_2(a) = \beta_1(a)\pi(S), \quad \pi(S^*)\beta_1(a) = \beta_2(a)\pi(S^*), \quad \pi(S^*S)\beta_2(a) = \beta_2(a)\pi(S^*S),$$

and thus by polar decomposition $S = u(S^*S)^{1/2}$ and $\pi(S)\beta_2(a)\pi(S)^{-1} = \pi(u)\beta_2(a)\pi(u)^*$. It is now straightforward to show that the β_i define $*$ -isomorphic extensions and thus $[\beta_1] = [\beta_2]$. \square

The following theorem gives sufficient conditions for when the “geometric” boundary $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_{\partial})$ represents the K -homological boundary of $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$. The motivation for the theorem comes from the classical manifold setting, where there exists an elliptic Fredholm pseudodifferential operator S between the Sobolev spaces $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ and \mathfrak{H}_n intertwining P_{\geq} and P_C up to compacts. The proof is motivated by the proof of [6, Proposition 4.3]. We revisit this result below under conditions closer resembling the situation on a manifold.

Theorem 4.22. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal for $\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}$, where \mathcal{A} is trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, unital and represented non-degenerately on \mathcal{H} . Suppose the relative spectral triple satisfies Assumption 1, so that $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_{\partial})$ is an odd spectral triple for \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} . Let $P_{\geq} \in \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^+)$ be the non-negative spectral projection associated to \mathcal{D}_{∂} . If there exists a Fredholm operator $S : (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ such that*

1. $P_{\geq}[S, \rho_{\partial}(a)]P_C^+ : (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ is compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$, and
2. $P_{\geq}S - SP_C^+ : (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ is compact,

then $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_{\partial})] \in KK^1(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{C})$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.19, the class of $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \widehat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)$ is represented by the odd spectral triple $(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_{\partial})$. An extension corresponding to this odd spectral triple under the isomorphism between $KK^1(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{C})$ and $\text{Ext}^{-1}(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{C})$ is

$$\tau : \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(P_{\geq}\mathfrak{H}_n^+), \quad \tau(a) := \pi(P_{\geq}\rho_{\partial}(a)P_{\geq}),$$

where $\pi : \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^+) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{H}_n^+)$ is the quotient map. By Proposition 2.18, $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})]$ is represented by the extension

$$\alpha : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)), \quad \alpha(a) := \pi(P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)}),$$

where $\tilde{a} \in A$ is any pre-image of $a \in A/J$. We show that α is equivalent to τ . First, we claim that the extension τ restricted to \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} is similar to

$$\beta : \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}((\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2})^+), \quad \beta(a) := \pi(P_C^+ \rho_\partial(a) P_C^+),$$

where $\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2}$ is the Cauchy space from Definition 4.13. The extension defined by β coincides with that defined from the map $a \mapsto \pi(P_C^+ \rho_\partial(a) P_C^+) \in \mathcal{Q}((\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+)$. Let $S : (\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ be a Fredholm operator satisfying 1. and 2. This implies that

$$\pi(P_C^+ \rho_\partial(a) P_C^+) = \pi(S)^{-1} \pi(P_{\geq} \rho_\partial(a) P_{\geq}) \pi(S) = \pi(S)^{-1} \tau(a) \pi(S)$$

for $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$, and the claim follows.

Let R be the continuous map $R : \text{Dom } \mathcal{D}^* \rightarrow \check{\mathfrak{H}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ from Lemma 4.11, part 3), and $\mathcal{K} : \mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2} \rightarrow \ker(\mathcal{D}^*)$ the Poisson operator from Definition 4.17. Let R^+, \mathcal{K}^+ denote the restrictions to the even subspaces. Since

$$P_C = R\mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{B}(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}), \quad \mathcal{K}R|_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)} = P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)} - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D})},$$

and $P_{\ker(\mathcal{D})}$ is compact, it follows that

$$\mathcal{K}^+ P_C^+ : (\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow \ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+) \quad \text{and} \quad R^+ P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} : \ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2})^+$$

are Fredholm and mutually inverse to each other modulo compact operators. Hence the extension α is similar to

$$\tilde{\alpha} : \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}((\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2})^+), \quad \tilde{\alpha}(a) := \pi(P_C^+ R^+ P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} \mathcal{K}^+ P_C^+),$$

where $\tilde{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ denotes any pre-image of $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$. Since

$$P_C R P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)} = P_C R, \quad P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} \mathcal{K}^+ P_C^+ = \mathcal{K}^+ P_C^+, \quad R\tilde{a} = \rho_\partial(a) R, \quad a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J},$$

it follows that $\tilde{\alpha}(a) = \pi(P_C^+ \rho_\partial(a) P_C^+) = \beta(a)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$. We deduce that α and τ restricted to \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} are similar. By density, α and τ are similar. The proof of the theorem follows from Lemma 4.21. \square

Recall that if M is a compact Riemannian manifold with boundary and \mathcal{D} is a Dirac operator on M , then $(C_0^\infty(M^\circ) \triangleleft C^\infty(\overline{M}), L^2(E), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is a relative spectral triple for $C_0(M^\circ) \triangleleft C(\overline{M})$. In this case,

$$(\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})^+ = H^{1/2}(E^+|_{\partial M}) = \text{Dom}((1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}),$$

and the dual space $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$ is $H^{-1/2}(E^+|_{\partial M})$, which is the completion of $L^2(E^+|_{\partial M})$ in the norm $\|\xi\|_{H^{-1/2}} = \|(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4} \xi\|$.

In the general case $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2})^+$ and $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$ are not defined in terms of the boundary operator \mathcal{D}_∂ . However, if we assume that $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$ is related to \mathcal{D}_∂ in a similar way, then $(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4}$ is a Fredholm operator $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ and hence a candidate for an operator satisfying the conditions of Theorem 4.22.

Proposition 4.23. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ be an even relative spectral triple with Clifford normal for $J \triangleleft A$, where A is trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, unital and represented non-degenerately on \mathcal{H} . We suppose that the relative spectral triple satisfies Assumption 1. Viewing \mathfrak{H}_n as a dense subspace of $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ cf. Lemma 4.11, we additionally suppose*

- 1) the $\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2}$ norm and $\|(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4} \cdot\|_{\mathfrak{H}_n^+}$, are equivalent on \mathfrak{H}_n^+ ;
- 2) the operator $P_\geq - P_C^+$, which is densely defined on $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$ with domain \mathfrak{H}_n^+ , extends to a compact operator on $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$.

Then $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_\partial)] \in KK^1(A/J, \mathbb{C})$.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 4.22, $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})]$ is represented by the extension

$$\alpha : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)), \quad \alpha(a) = \pi(P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker((\mathcal{D}^*)^+)}),$$

and restricted to \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} , the homomorphism α is similar to

$$\tilde{\alpha} : \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}((\mathfrak{H}_C^{-1/2})^+), \quad \tilde{\alpha}(a) = \pi(P_C^+ \rho_\partial(a) P_C^+).$$

The extension representing $[(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n^+, \mathcal{D}_\partial)] \in KK^1(A/J, \mathbb{C}) \cong \text{Ext}^{-1}(A/J)$ is given by the Busby invariant

$$\tau : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(P_\geq \mathfrak{H}_n^+), \quad \tau(a) = \pi(P_\geq \rho_\partial(a) P_\geq).$$

If $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$, then after applying [13, Lemma 1.5] to the invertible operator $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathcal{D}_\partial \\ \mathcal{D}_\partial & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ we find that

$$\rho_\partial(a) \cdot \text{Dom}((1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}) \subset \text{Dom}((1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}),$$

and the operator $[(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}, \rho_\partial(a)]$ is bounded, so on $\text{Dom}((1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}) \subset \mathfrak{H}_n^+$ and for $a \in \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$,

$$(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4} P_\geq \rho_\partial(a) P_\geq (1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4} = -P_\geq (1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4} [(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}, \rho_\partial(a)] P_\geq + P_\geq \rho_\partial(a) P_\geq.$$

The first term extends to a compact operator on \mathfrak{H}_n^+ since $(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4} \in \mathbb{K}(\mathfrak{H}_n^+)$. Hence the restriction of τ to \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} is similar to

$$\sigma : \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{H}_n^+), \quad \sigma(a) = \pi(\overline{(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4} P_\geq \rho_\partial(a) P_\geq (1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{1/4}}).$$

By 1) we may assume that the operator $(1 + \mathcal{D}_\partial^2)^{-1/4}$ is a unitary between $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$ and \mathfrak{H}_n^+ , so σ is similar to

$$\tilde{\sigma} : \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}((\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+), \quad \tilde{\sigma}(a) = \pi(P_\geq \rho_\partial(a) P_\geq),$$

where by 2) P_\geq extends to a bounded operator on $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$. Property 2) also implies that $\tilde{\sigma}(a) = \pi(P_C^+ \rho_\partial(a) P_C^+) = \tilde{\alpha}(a)$. Hence the restrictions of α and τ to \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} are similar, which by density implies that α and τ are similar. \square

Remark 4.24. In [6], the analogue of Proposition 4.23 is proven for even-dimensional manifolds with boundaries, where Assumption 1 is a well-known statement. The approach in [6] to odd-dimensional manifolds uses a suspension by S^1 to reduce to the even-dimensional case. In a similar vein, we can suspend relative spectral triples with Clifford normals. If $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ is a relative spectral triple with Clifford normal we define

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n) := (C^\infty(S^1, \mathcal{J}) \triangleleft C^\infty(S^1, \mathcal{A}), L^2(S^1, \hat{\mathcal{H}}), \hat{\mathcal{D}}, \hat{n}),$$

where smoothness in $C^\infty(S^1, \mathcal{A})$ and $C^\infty(S^1, \mathcal{J})$ is defined in the Lipschitz norm topology, $\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{H}$ as graded by $1 \oplus (-1)$ in the odd case, $\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \mathcal{H}$ with a trivial grading in the even case, and

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathcal{D}} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\partial_\theta + \mathcal{D} \\ \partial_\theta + \mathcal{D} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & \hat{n} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & n \\ n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{in the odd case, and} \\ \hat{\mathcal{D}} &:= \mathcal{D} + i\gamma\partial_\theta & \hat{n} &:= n \quad \text{in the even case.}\end{aligned}$$

Here ∂_θ denotes differentiation in the angular variable on S^1 .

A lengthier exercise with matrices, using [19, Theorem 1.3], shows that the suspension functor $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n) \mapsto \Sigma(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ preserves Assumption 1. It is unclear to the authors if the assumptions appearing in Theorem 4.22 or Proposition 4.23 are preserved under suspension; the Sobolev spaces are not necessarily well behaved under suspension. However, the argument in [6] shows that if $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ is an odd relative spectral triple with normal such that the even relative spectral triple with normal $\Sigma(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 4.22 (or Proposition 4.23), then

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})] = [(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathfrak{H}_n, \mathcal{D}_n)] \in KK^0(\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}, \mathbb{C}).$$

Recall here that for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, n)$ odd, \mathfrak{H}_n is $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded by $\gamma = -in_\partial$ as in Definition 4.3.

5 Examples

5.1 Concluding remarks on the main examples

5.1.1 Manifolds with boundary

All our assumptions are satisfied for a manifold with boundary M . The assumptions hold because of sophisticated machinery involving pseudodifferential calculus. Assumption 1 is immediate from the fact that $(C^\infty(\partial M) \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, L^2(\partial M, S|_{\partial M}), \mathcal{D}_n)$ is a spectral triple. The assumptions in Proposition 4.23, and therefore also Theorem 4.22, follows from symbol arguments: P_\geq and P_C are pseudodifferential operators of order zero with the same principal symbol. This reproves the well-known result in K -homology that the boundary mapping applied to a Dirac operators correspond to the geometric boundary, see [6, Proposition 5.1].

5.1.2 Revisiting the boundary class of a conical manifold

For a conical manifold M , as in the Subsubsections 2.2.4 and 3.3, we know that the boundary class $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)] = 0 \in K^*(\mathbb{C}^l)$ where $\mathbb{C}^l = \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J}$ is the boundary algebra (see Remark 3.29). We will revisit this result in light of Subsection 4.4.

An elementary computation with the eigenfunctions on the cross-section N gives us

$$\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{L^\perp}^2) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L^2) = \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{L^\perp}) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L) = L^\perp / L.$$

Since $\mathcal{D}_L^* f \in \text{Dom } \mathcal{D}_L$ for any $f \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{L^\perp}^2)$, we find that $\mathcal{D}_n = 0$ so Assumption 1 and the assumptions of Proposition 4.23 hold trivially (as they deal with finite-dimensional spaces). Clearly $\mathfrak{H}_n = \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_L) = L^\perp / L$. If M is even-dimensional, $K^{\dim(M)+1}(\mathbb{C}^l) = 0$ and so we find that $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)] = 0$ holds trivially. If M is odd-dimensional, the boundary class $\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_L)] \in K^{\dim(M)+1}(\mathbb{C}^l)$ is represented by the graded \mathbb{C}^l -module L^\perp / L graded by iI (where I is the complex structure defined by the normal, see Theorem 3.27). Since I is a complex structure, the odd and even parts of L^\perp / L have the same dimension, so $[L^\perp / L] = 0$ in $K^0(\mathbb{C}^l)$.

5.1.3 The boundary of a dimension drop algebra

For a dimension drop algebra A over a manifold with boundary M , with $A|_{\partial M} = C(\partial M, B)$, $B \subset M_N(\mathbb{C})$, we see that we obtain the boundary class represented by

$$(C^\infty(\partial M, B) \widehat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, L^2(S|_{\partial M} \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), \not{D}_{\partial M} \otimes 1_N)$$

and $C(\partial M, B)$ is Morita equivalent to $C(\partial M, \mathbb{C}^n)$ for some $1 \leq n \leq N$.

5.1.4 Relative spectral triples and boundary mappings on \mathbb{Z}/k -manifolds

The \mathbb{Z}/k -manifolds are manifolds with boundary whose boundary has a very specific structure. Let M be a Riemannian manifold with boundary such that a collar neighborhood U of the boundary ∂M is isometric to $(0, 1) \times kN$ (disjoint union of k copies of N) where N is a closed Riemannian manifold. We identify $\{1\} \times kN$ with the boundary of M . This situation is well-studied in the literature, see [26] for an operator theoretic approach and [17, 22] for index theoretical results. The C^* -algebra $C(\overline{M})$ acts as (non-central) multipliers on the C^* -algebra $C_0((0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C}))$ via the diagonal embedding

$$C(\overline{U}) = C([0, 1] \times \partial M) \cong C([0, 1] \times N, \mathbb{C}^k) \subseteq C([0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C})).$$

We consider the C^* -algebra

$$A := C(\overline{M}) + C_0((0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C})),$$

which was constructed as a groupoid C^* -algebra in [44], see also [17, Section 2.2]. The manifold with boundary $M \setminus U$ is again a \mathbb{Z}/k -manifold, with boundary kN . Consider the dimension drop algebra $A_0 := \{f \in C([0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C})) : f(0) \in \mathbb{C}^k\}$. Despite that A is not a dimension drop algebra in the sense of Subsection 2.2.3, we can write A as a restricted sum $A = C(M \setminus U) \oplus_{C(N, \mathbb{C}^k)} A_0$. We define

$$\mathcal{A} := C^\infty(\overline{M}) + C_0^\infty((0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C})) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J} := C_0^\infty(M^\circ) + C_0^\infty((0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C})).$$

Clearly, $\mathcal{A} \subseteq A$ is a holomorphically closed $*$ -algebra, $\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{J} = J \cap \mathcal{A}$ where $J := C_0(M^\circ) + C_0((0, 1] \times N, M_k(\mathbb{C}))$. We have that

$$\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} = C^\infty(N, M_k(\mathbb{C})) \subseteq C(N, M_k(\mathbb{C})) = A/J.$$

The relevant Clifford bundles $S \rightarrow \overline{M}$ takes the form $S|_U \cong kS_N$ near the boundary, for a Clifford bundle $S_N \rightarrow (0, 1) \times N$. Here $kS_N \rightarrow (0, 1) \times kN$ is the disjoint union of k copies of $S_N \rightarrow (0, 1) \times N$. We consider a Dirac operator \not{D} acting on $C_c^\infty(M^\circ, S)$ respecting the \mathbb{Z}/k -structure (e.g. when constructed from a \mathbb{Z}/k -Clifford connection on S) and let \mathcal{D}_{\min} denote its minimal closure. The algebra A acts on $L^2(M, S)$ via the decomposition

$$L^2(M, S) = L^2(M \setminus U, S) \oplus L^2(N, S_N \otimes \mathbb{C}^k).$$

We deduce the following result from Proposition 4.23 using the Clifford multiplication by a unit vector normal to the boundary that is the same on all components of the boundary.

Proposition 5.1. *If the Clifford bundle S and \not{D} respects the \mathbb{Z}/k -structure, $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is a relative spectral triple and*

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D}_{\min})] = [(C^\infty(N) \otimes \mathbb{C}\ell_1, L^2(N, S_N), \not{D}_N)],$$

under the isomorphism $K^{\dim(M)+1}(C(N)) \cong K^{\dim(M)+1}(C(N, M_k(\mathbb{C})))$.

5.2 Relative spectral triples for crossed products

Another way to obtain relative spectral triples from group actions is from the crossed product associated with a group action on a manifold with boundary. We will first state some general results after which we restrict to compact groups acting on a compact manifold with boundary. Let (M, g) denote a Riemannian manifold with boundary and assume that a Lie group G acts isometrically on M . We tacitly assume all structures, including the group action, to be of product type near the boundary of \overline{M} . We define \mathcal{A} as the $*$ -subalgebra $C_c^\infty(\overline{M} \times G) + C_c^\infty(\overline{M})$ of the C^* -algebra $C_0(\overline{M}) + C_0(\overline{M}) \rtimes G \subseteq \mathcal{M}(C_0(M) \rtimes G)$. We define $\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}$ by $\mathcal{J} := C_c^\infty(M^\circ \times G) + C_c^\infty(M^\circ)$. If $S \rightarrow \overline{M}$ is a G -equivariant vector bundle, the algebra \mathcal{A} acts on $L^2(M, S)$ via the integrated representation $\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(L^2(M, S))$. More precisely, if $a = a_0 + a_1$ where $a_0 \in C_c^\infty(\overline{M})$ and $a_1 \in C_c^\infty(\overline{M} \times G)$,

$$\pi(a)f(x) := a_0(x)f(x) + \int_G a_1(x, \gamma)[\gamma \cdot f](x) d\gamma, \quad f \in L^2(M, S).$$

Proposition 5.2. *If \mathcal{D} is a Dirac operator acting on a G -equivariant Clifford bundle $S \rightarrow \overline{M}$ with minimal closure \mathcal{D} , the object $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D})$ satisfies the conditions for a relative spectral triple if M is compact or once replacing Condition 4. of Definition 2.1 with Condition 4'. of Remark 2.4. If $n_{\partial M}$ is a unit normal, $c(n_{\partial M})$ induces a normal structure on $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D})$. If ∂M is compact, $c(n_{\partial M})$ induces a second order normal structure n satisfying the conditions appearing in Proposition 4.8 and*

$$\mathcal{D}_\partial = \mathcal{D}_{\partial M}, \quad \text{on the image of } C_c^\infty(\overline{M}, S) \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2} \subseteq L^2(\partial M, S|_{\partial M}).$$

Proof. It is clear that \mathcal{D} has locally compact resolvent, because $H_c^1(M, S) \rightarrow L^2(M, S)$ is compact. Clearly, for $a \in C_c^\infty(\overline{M})$, the commutator $[\mathcal{D}, \pi(a)]$ is Clifford multiplication by da and hence bounded. The Dirac operator \mathcal{D} is almost G -equivariant and for $a \in C_c^\infty(\overline{M} \times G)$ and $f \in C_c^\infty(M, S)$,

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{D}, \pi(a)]f(x) &= \int_G (\mathcal{D}(a_1(\cdot, \gamma)[\gamma \cdot f])(x) - a_1(x, \gamma)[\gamma \cdot (\mathcal{D}f)](x)) d\gamma = \\ &= \int_G c(da_1(x, \gamma))[\gamma \cdot f](x) d\gamma + \int_G a_1(x, \gamma)[(\mathcal{D} - \gamma \mathcal{D} \gamma^{-1})\gamma \cdot f](x) d\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{D} - \gamma \mathcal{D} \gamma^{-1} \in C^\infty(\overline{M}, \text{End}(S))$, it follows that $[\mathcal{D}, \pi(a)]$ extends to a bounded operator on $L^2(M, S)$.

If $n_{\partial M}$ is a unit normal, we can extend $c(n_{\partial M})$ to an odd section $n \in C_b^\infty(\overline{M}, \text{End}(S))$ as in Example 3.7. The group action is of product type near the boundary, so it is clear from the construction that $\gamma n \gamma^{-1} - n \in C_c^\infty(M, \text{End}(S))$. We deduce that n is a Clifford normal for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D})$. The conditions appearing in Proposition 4.8 follows if ∂M is compact in the usual way. \square

Proposition 5.3. *If M , n and $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D})$ are as in Proposition 5.2 with \overline{M} compact, the second order normal structure n satisfies Assumption 1. Moreover,*

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, L^2(M, S), \mathcal{D})] = [(C^\infty(\partial M) + C_c^\infty(\partial M \times G)) \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, L^2(\partial M, S|_{\partial M}), \mathcal{D}_{\partial M}], \quad (7)$$

in $K^{+1}(C(\partial M) + C(\partial M) \rtimes G)$.*

Proof. Recall the computation in Equation (4) showing that $[\mathcal{D}, n] = n \frac{\partial n}{\partial u} - 2n \mathcal{D}_n$ as an operator on $C_c^\infty(\overline{M}, S)$. All assumptions but those in Proposition 4.23 follow from this fact. To prove the assumptions of Proposition 4.23, we note that all of these statements, as in the classical case, follows from a computation at the level of principal symbols and these extend to a group action as the principal symbols are equivariant. The identity (7) follows from Proposition 4.23. \square

Example 5.4. Let us consider a concrete example. We take a $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$. The associated irrational rotation $R_\theta : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ is defined as multiplication by $e^{i\theta}$ in the model $S^1 \subseteq \mathbb{C}$. The diffeomorphism R_θ defines a free and minimal action and $C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2) := C(S^1) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z}$ is a simple C^* -algebra isomorphic to the non-commutative torus (see next subsection 5.3). We extend R_θ to an isometry of the disc $\overline{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\}$. We define $I := C_0(D) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z}$ and $A := C(\overline{D}) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z}$, so $A/I = C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2)$.

Consider the Dirac operator \mathcal{D} on the disc D with its euclidean metric. We identify the spinor bundle on D with $D \times \mathbb{C}^2$. The operator \mathcal{D} commutes with the isometry R_θ . Let \mathcal{D}_{\min} denote the minimal extension of \mathcal{D} . We can from Proposition 5.3 deduce that $(C_c^\infty(D) \rtimes_{R_\theta}^{\text{alg}} \mathbb{Z} \triangleleft C^\infty(\overline{D}) \rtimes_{R_\theta}^{\text{alg}} \mathbb{Z}, L^2(D, \mathbb{C}^2), \mathcal{D}_{\min})$ is a relative spectral triple for $C_0(D) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z} \triangleleft C(\overline{D}) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z}$. The Dirac operator $\mathcal{D}_{S^1} = i \frac{d}{dx}$ commutes with R_θ , so we obtain a spectral triple $(C^\infty(S^1) \rtimes_{R_\theta}^{\text{alg}} \mathbb{Z}, L^2(S^1), \mathcal{D}_{S^1})$ for $A/I = C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2)$. Proposition 5.3 shows that

$$\partial[(C_c^\infty(D) \rtimes_{R_\theta}^{\text{alg}} \mathbb{Z} \triangleleft C^\infty(\overline{D}) \rtimes_{R_\theta}^{\text{alg}} \mathbb{Z}, L^2(D, \mathbb{C}^2), \mathcal{D}_{\min})] = [(C^\infty(S^1) \rtimes_{R_\theta}^{\text{alg}} \mathbb{Z}, L^2(S^1), \mathcal{D}_{S^1})], \quad \text{in } K^1(C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2)).$$

The class of the right hand side is non-zero because it restricts to the fundamental class of S^1 along the inclusion $C(S^1) \rightarrow C(S^1) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z} = C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2)$. We remark at this point that the inclusion $I \hookrightarrow A$ is null-homotopic, so the exact triangle in KK defined from the semi-split exact sequence $0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow A \rightarrow C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2) \rightarrow 0$ is isomorphic to the Pimsner-Voiculescu triangle defined from the crossed product realisation $C(S^1) \rtimes_{R_\theta} \mathbb{Z} = C(\mathbb{T}_\theta^2)$.

5.3 θ -deformations of relative spectral triples

Relative spectral triples and Clifford normals behave well under θ -deformations. We fix a twist $\theta \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^d \wedge \mathbb{Z}^d, U(1))$. Such a θ is defined from an anti-symmetric matrix $(\theta_{jk})_{j,k=1}^d \in M_d(\mathbb{R})$. Associated with θ , there is a deformation of $C(\mathbb{T}^d)$. We let $C(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta$ denote the C^* -algebra generated by d unitaries U_1, U_2, \dots, U_d subject to the relations

$$U_j U_k = e^{i\theta_{jk}} U_k U_j.$$

For $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ we write $U^{\mathbf{k}} := U^{k_1} U^{k_2} \dots U^{k_d}$. Let $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{Z}^d)$ denote the Schwarz space consisting of rapidly decaying sequences. There is a continuous injection $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{Z}^d) \rightarrow C(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta$ mapping a sequence $(a_{\mathbf{k}})_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d}$ to the element $\sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d} a_{\mathbf{k}} U^{\mathbf{k}}$. We denote the image by $C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta$. This is a nuclear Fréchet algebra in the topology induced from $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{Z}^d)$.

If \mathcal{A} is a Fréchet algebra with a continuous action of \mathbb{T}^d , we define its θ -deformation as the invariant subalgebra $\mathcal{A}_\theta := (\mathcal{A} \otimes^{\text{alg}} C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta)^{\mathbb{T}^d}$. Since \mathbb{T}^d is an abelian group, \mathcal{A}_θ also carries an action of \mathbb{T}^d . If A is a \mathbb{T}^d - C^* -algebra, we define $A_\theta := (A \otimes_{\min} C(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta)^{\mathbb{T}^d}$. If $\mathcal{A} \subseteq A$ is a \mathbb{T}^d -invariant dense Fréchet subalgebra of a C^* -algebra A , $\mathcal{A}_\theta \subseteq A_\theta$ is a \mathbb{T}^d -invariant dense Fréchet subalgebra. The tracial state $\tau_\theta : C(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\tau_\theta(\sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d} a_{\mathbf{k}} U^{\mathbf{k}}) := a_0$ gives rise to a GNS-representation $L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta$ of $C(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta$. For a \mathbb{T}^d -representation \mathcal{H} we define its θ -deformation $\mathcal{H}_\theta := (\mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta)^{\mathbb{T}^d}$. If a \mathbb{T}^d - C^* -algebra A acts equivariantly on \mathcal{H} , A_θ acts equivariantly in \mathcal{H}_θ . A \mathbb{T}^d -equivariant closed operator \mathcal{D} on \mathcal{H} , induces a closed operator \mathcal{D}_θ on \mathcal{H}_θ via restriction of $\mathcal{D} \otimes 1_{L^2(\mathbb{T}^d)_\theta}$. It is easily proven that $(\mathcal{D}_\theta)^* = (\mathcal{D}^*)_\theta$ using the unitary

$$U_\theta : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\theta, \quad U_\theta : \xi = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \xi_{\mathbf{k}} \mapsto \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \xi_{\mathbf{k}} \otimes U^{-\mathbf{k}},$$

where $\xi = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \xi_{\mathbf{k}}$ denotes the decomposition into the homogeneous components for the \mathbb{T}^d -action. The following proposition follows from the construction.

Proposition 5.5. *Assume that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$ is a \mathbb{T}^d -equivariant relative spectral triple. Then $(\mathcal{J}_\theta \triangleleft \mathcal{A}_\theta, \mathcal{H}_\theta, \mathcal{D}_\theta)$ is a \mathbb{T}^d -equivariant relative spectral triple. If n is a \mathbb{T}^d -invariant Clifford normal for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D})$, $n_\theta := U_\theta n U_\theta^*$ is a Clifford normal for $(\mathcal{J}_\theta \triangleleft \mathcal{A}_\theta, \mathcal{H}_\theta, \mathcal{D}_\theta)$ and Assumption 1 and the hypotheses of Proposition 4.23 are equivalent for n and n_θ .*

5.4 Cuntz-Pimsner algebras over manifolds with boundaries

We start with the continuous functions $A = C(\overline{M})$ on a manifold with boundary \overline{M} and the module of sections $E = \Gamma(\overline{M}, V)$ of a complex hermitian vector bundle $V \rightarrow M$. We equip E with the usual symmetric bimodule structure. One could instead implement the left multiplication by functions by first composing with an isometric diffeomorphism, as in [24]. This would produce a blend between Example 5.4 and the situation described below. As this is notationally more intricate, we will not discuss it here.

We form the Cuntz-Pimsner algebra O_E of E viewed as a C^* -correspondence over $A = C(\overline{M})$. This example is described in detail in [24] for closed manifolds. The Cuntz-Pimsner algebra O_E takes the form $O_E = \Gamma(\overline{M}, O_V)$ where $O_V \rightarrow \overline{M}$ is a locally trivial bundle of Cuntz-algebras O_N and N is the rank of V . It is proved in [24, Theorem 1] that there is an unbounded Kasparov module $(O_E, \Xi_{\overline{M}}, \mathcal{D}_{CP})$ whose class in $KK_1(O_E, A)$ represents the Pimsner extension, [43],

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_A(F_E) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_E \rightarrow O_E \rightarrow 0.$$

Here $\mathbb{K}_A(F_E)$ is the A -compact endomorphisms on the Fock module of E . Moreover, there are hermitian vector bundles $\Xi_{m,k}^V \rightarrow \overline{M}$ such that $\Xi_{\overline{M}}$ decomposes as an orthogonal direct sum

$$\Xi_{\overline{M}} = \bigoplus_{m,k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Xi_{m,k} := \bigoplus_{m,k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Gamma(\overline{M}, \Xi_{m,k}^V).$$

The modules $\Xi_{m,k}$ satisfy $\Xi_{m,k} = 0$ if $k < 0$ or $m + k < 0$. Let $p_{m,k}$ denote the projections onto $\Xi_{m,k}$. We define a function $\psi : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by $\psi(m, k) := m$ if $k = 0$ and $\psi(m, k) := -|m| - k$ if $k > 0$. The self-adjoint operator \mathcal{D}_{CP} is the closure of $\sum_{m,k} \psi(m, k) p_{m,k}$.

We use the notation $s_\xi \in O_E$ for the operator associated with a section $\xi \in \Gamma(\overline{M}, E)$. If $S \rightarrow \overline{M}$ is a Clifford module, and $\xi \in \Gamma(\overline{M}, E \otimes T^*M)$ we let $c(s_\xi) \in O_E \otimes_{C(\overline{M})} \Gamma(\overline{M}, \text{End}(S))$ denote the associated operator. The following construction follows by using the local trivializations of O_E and $\Xi_{\overline{M}}$.

Proposition 5.6. *Let S be a Clifford bundle on \overline{M} . A choice of frame for V defines Graßmann connections $\nabla_{m,k} : \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, \Xi_{m,k}^V) \rightarrow \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, \Xi_{m,k}^V \otimes \text{End}(S))$ such that*

$$\nabla_\Xi := \bigoplus_{m,k} \nabla_{m,k} : \bigoplus_{m,k}^{\text{alg}} \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, \Xi_{m,k}^V) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{m,k}^{\text{alg}} \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, \Xi_{m,k}^V \otimes \text{End}(S)) \subseteq \Xi_{\overline{M}} \otimes_{C(\overline{M})} \Gamma(\overline{M}, \text{End}(S)),$$

satisfies $\nabla_\Xi(s_\xi \eta) - s_\xi \nabla_\Xi(\eta) = c(s_{d\xi}) \cdot \eta \otimes 1_S$ for $\xi \in \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, V)$ and $\eta \in \bigoplus_{m,k}^{\text{alg}} \Gamma^\infty(\overline{M}, \Xi_{m,k}^V)$.

Assume that \mathcal{D}_M is a Dirac operator on a Clifford bundle $S \rightarrow \overline{M}$ and that ∇_Ξ is a connection as in Proposition 5.6. Following [24], we define an operator \mathcal{D}_E on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_E . For S graded and \mathcal{D}_M odd, we define $\mathcal{H}_E := \Xi_{\overline{M}} \otimes_{C(\overline{M})} L^2(M, S)$ and the operator \mathcal{D}_E as the closure of

$$\mathcal{D}_E := \mathcal{D}_{CP} \otimes \gamma + 1 \otimes \nabla_\Xi \mathcal{D}_M, \tag{8}$$

defined on $\bigoplus_{m,k}^{\text{alg}} \Gamma_c^\infty(M^\circ, \Xi_{m,k}^V \otimes S)$. Here γ denotes the grading operator on S . If S is ungraded (e.g. if M is odd-dimensional), we define the graded Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_E := \Xi_{\overline{M}} \otimes_{C(\overline{M})} (L^2(M, S) \oplus L^2(M, S))$ and the odd operator \mathcal{D}_E as the closure of the differential expression

$$\mathcal{D}_E := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathcal{D}_{CP} \otimes 1 - i \otimes_{\nabla \Xi} \mathcal{P}_M \\ \mathcal{D}_{CP} \otimes 1 + i \otimes_{\nabla \Xi} \mathcal{P}_M & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

defined on $\bigoplus_{m,k}^{\text{alg}} \Gamma_c^\infty(M^\circ, \Xi_{m,k}^V \otimes (S \oplus S))$. In the following we will assume that S is graded, by replacing S by $S \oplus S$ if necessary.

We define $\mathcal{O}_E \subseteq O_E$ as the dense $*$ -subalgebra generated by those s_ξ with $\xi \in \Gamma^1(\overline{M}, V)$. We also define the ideal $\mathcal{J} := C_0^1(M^\circ) \mathcal{O}_E \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E$. The closure J of \mathcal{J} coincides with $C_0(M^\circ) O_E$. The ideal J fits into the $C(\overline{M})$ -linear short exact sequence of $C(\overline{M})$ - C^* -algebras

$$0 \rightarrow C_0(M^\circ) O_E \rightarrow O_E \rightarrow O_{E_\partial} \rightarrow 0, \quad (10)$$

where O_{E_∂} is constructed from the $C(\partial M)$ -bimodule $E_\partial := \Gamma(\partial M, V|_{\partial M})$. We define the dense $*$ -subalgebra $\mathcal{O}_\partial \subseteq O_{E_\partial}$ as the $*$ -subalgebra generated by those s_η with $\eta \in \Gamma^1(\partial M, V|_{\partial M})$. We can define the graded Hilbert space $\mathfrak{H}_E := \Xi_{M_\partial} \otimes_{C(\partial M)} L^2(\partial M, S|_{\partial M})$ and an operator $\mathcal{D}_{E, \partial M}$ constructed as in Equation (9) from E_∂ and the boundary operator $\mathcal{P}_{\partial M}$. We also write $\mathfrak{H}_E^+ := \Xi_{M_\partial} \otimes_{C(\partial M)} L^2(\partial M, S^+|_{\partial M})$.

Theorem 5.7. *We consider the Cuntz-Pimsner algebra O_E associated with a hermitian vector bundle $V \rightarrow \overline{M}$ over a compact d -dimensional manifold with boundary. In the notations of the two previous paragraphs, $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_E)$ is a relative spectral triple of parity $d+1$ and Clifford multiplication by any unit normal to ∂M defines a Clifford normal n for $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_E)$.*

Moreover, $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_E, n)$ satisfies Assumption 1 with $(\mathcal{D}_E)_n = \mathcal{D}_{E, \partial M}$, $\mathfrak{H}_n \cong \mathfrak{H}_E$.

Proof. We first verify that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_E)$ is a relative spectral triple. We can double the manifold M obtaining a closed manifold $2M$ and a vector bundle $2V \rightarrow 2M$. Set $2E := \Gamma(2M, 2V)$. The restriction induces a surjection $\Gamma^1(2M, 2V) \rightarrow \Gamma^1(M, V)$. Let $\mathcal{O}_{2E} \subseteq O_{2E}$ denote the $*$ -subalgebra generated by $\Gamma^1(2M, 2V)$ and \mathcal{D}_{2E} the operator constructed as in Equation (9) on $\mathcal{H}_{2E} := \Xi_{2E} \otimes_{C(2M)} L^2(2M, 2S)$. The collection $(\mathcal{O}_{2E}, \mathcal{H}_{2E}, \mathcal{D}_{2E})$ is a spectral triple by [24].

In particular, any element of \mathcal{O}_{2E} acts continuously on $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{2E})$ in its graph topology. We have that $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$ is the closure of $\bigoplus_{m,k} \Gamma_c^1(M^\circ, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$ in the graph topology of $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_{2E})$. Any $\xi \in \Gamma^1(M, V)$ lifts to a $\tilde{\xi} \in \Gamma^1(2M, 2V)$ and if $\sigma \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$ is a limit of $(\sigma_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \in \bigoplus_{m,k} \Gamma_c^1(M^\circ, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$ in the graph topology, then $s_\xi \sigma$ is the limit of $(s_{\tilde{\xi}} \sigma_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} = (s_{\tilde{\xi}} \sigma_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \in \bigoplus_{m,k} \Gamma_c^1(M^\circ, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$. It follows that $\{s_\xi : \xi \in \Gamma^1(M, V)\}$ preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$ and $[\mathcal{D}_E, s_\xi] = [\mathcal{D}_{2E}, s_{\tilde{\xi}}]$ thereon. We conclude that \mathcal{O}_E preserves $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$ and has bounded commutators with \mathcal{D}_E .

We decompose $\mathcal{H}_E = \bigoplus_{m,k} \mathcal{H}_{m,k}$, where $\mathcal{H}_{m,k} := L^2(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$, and $\mathcal{D}_E = \bigoplus_{m,k} (\psi(m, k) \gamma + \mathcal{D}_{m,k})$, where $\mathcal{D}_{m,k}$ is the minimal closure of $1 \otimes_{\nabla_{m,k}} \mathcal{P}_M$ and γ denotes the grading on S . Therefore,

$$(1 + \mathcal{D}_E^* \mathcal{D}_E)^{-1} = \bigoplus_{m,k} (1 + \psi(m, k)^2 + \mathcal{D}_{m,k}^* \mathcal{D}_{m,k})^{-1}.$$

Each summand $(1 + \psi(m, k)^2 + \mathcal{D}_{m,k}^* \mathcal{D}_{m,k})^{-1} : L^2(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V) \rightarrow L^2(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$ is compact since it factors through $H^2(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V) \cap H_0^1(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$. Moreover,

$$\|(1 + \psi(m, k)^2 + \mathcal{D}_{m,k}^* \mathcal{D}_{m,k})^{-1}\|_{\mathbb{B}(L^2(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V))} \leq (1 + \psi(m, k)^2)^{-1} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } m, k \rightarrow \infty.$$

It follows that $(1 + \mathcal{D}_E^* \mathcal{D}_E)^{-1}$ is compact. We can write

$$\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E) := \{(f_{m,k})_{m,k} \in \bigoplus_{m,k} H_0^1(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V) : \sum_{m,k} \|\psi(m,k)f_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 + \|\mathcal{D}_{m,k}f_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 < \infty\}.$$

Similarly, we can write

$$\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E^*) := \{(f_{m,k})_{m,k} \in \bigoplus_{m,k} \text{Dom}((\mathcal{D}_{m,k} + \psi(m,k)\gamma_S)^*) : \sum_{m,k} \|(\psi(m,k)\gamma_S + \mathcal{D}_{m,k})^* f_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 < \infty\}.$$

To prove that $j \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E^*) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$ for all $j \in \mathcal{J}$, it suffices to prove $j \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E^*) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$ for all $j \in C_c^\infty(M)$. Fix $j \in C_c^\infty(M)$. For $f = (f_{m,k})_{m,k} \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E^*)$ we have that $(jf_{m,k})_{m,k} \in \bigoplus_{m,k} H_0^1(M, S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m,k} \|\psi(m,k)jf_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 + \|\mathcal{D}_{m,k}jf_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 &= \sum_{m,k} \|(\psi(m,k)\gamma_S + \mathcal{D}_{m,k})^* jf_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 \leq \\ &\leq \|j\|_{\text{Lip}}^2 \left(\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \sum_{m,k} \|(\psi(m,k)\gamma_S + \mathcal{D}_{m,k})^* f_{m,k}\|_{\mathcal{H}_{m,k}}^2 \right) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $j \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E^*) \subseteq \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E)$. In summary, $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_E)$ is a relative spectral triple. The symplectic form from Lemma 3.4 takes the form

$$\omega_{\mathcal{D}_E^*}(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{m,k} \int_{\partial M} (\xi_{m,k} | n \eta_{m,k})_{S \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V} \text{vol}_{\partial M}, \quad \xi, \eta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E^*) / \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}_E).$$

The fact that any unit normal to the boundary induces a Clifford normal n in the sense of Definition 3.1 follows as in the case of a manifold with boundary in Example 3.7. The inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ associated with the Clifford normal n on

$$\bigoplus_{m,k} \Gamma^\infty(\partial M, S|_{\partial M} \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V|_{\partial M}) \subseteq \mathfrak{H}_n^{1/2}$$

coincides with the inner product on \mathfrak{H}_E . By the density of $\bigoplus_{m,k} \Gamma^\infty(\partial M, S|_{\partial M} \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V|_{\partial M})$ inside \mathfrak{H}_n and \mathfrak{H}_E , we conclude that $\mathfrak{H}_n = \mathfrak{H}_E$. The computation that $(\mathcal{D}_E)_n = \mathcal{D}_{E,\partial M}$ follows from the classical case on each summand $\Gamma^\infty(\partial M, S|_{\partial M} \otimes \Xi_{m,k}^V|_{\partial M})$. \square

Question 3. Assume that d is odd. Is it true that the geometric and K -homological boundaries coincide in our example, i.e. is it true that

$$\partial[(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_E)] = [(\mathcal{O}_\partial \otimes \mathbb{C}\ell_1, \mathfrak{H}_E, \mathcal{D}_{E,\partial M})] \in K^d(\mathcal{O}_{E_\partial} \otimes \mathbb{C}\ell_1)? \quad (11)$$

We reduce our graded boundary spectral triple to an odd spectral triple as in Lemma 4.19, so that the ungraded Dirac operator takes the form $\mathcal{D}_{E,\partial} = \mathcal{D}_{CP} \otimes (-in) + 1 \otimes_{\nabla_{\Xi|_{\partial M}}} \mathcal{D}_{\partial M}$. It is clear that condition 1. in Proposition 4.23 holds. Thus, the identity (11) would follow once $P_C^+ - P_\geq$ is compact on $(\mathfrak{H}_n^{-1/2})^+$. We write $\mathcal{D}_{\partial M, m,k} = 1 \otimes_{\nabla_{m,k}|_{\partial M}} \mathcal{D}_{\partial M}$. The operators P_C^+ and P_\geq both decompose over m and k and to check condition 2. in Proposition 4.23 one needs to show that as $m, k \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\left\| (1 + \mathcal{D}_{E,\partial}^2)^{-1/4} (p_{m,k} \otimes 1) \left(P_{C,m,k}^+ - \chi_{[0,\infty)}(\psi(m,k)(-in) + \mathcal{D}_{\partial M, m,k}) \right) (1 + \mathcal{D}_{E,\partial}^2)^{1/4} \right\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $P_{C,m,k}^+$ is the Calderon projector for

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \psi(m,k) - i\mathcal{D}_{m,k} \\ \psi(m,k) + i\mathcal{D}_{m,k} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

A Relative KK -theory

We begin by summarising the basic definitions of relative K -homology and KK -theory, generalising the presentation in [7, 28] to the bivariant setting.

Definition A.1. Let A and B be $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebras, with A separable and B σ -unital, and let $J \triangleleft A$ denote a graded G -invariant closed $*$ -ideal.

- A G -equivariant **even relative Kasparov module** (ρ, X_B, F) for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ consists of a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G -equivariant representation $\rho : A \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ on a countably generated $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G -equivariant B -Hilbert C^* -module X_B , and an odd operator $F \in \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ such that $\rho(a)(gFg^{-1} - F)$, $[F, \rho(a)]_{\pm}$, $\rho(j)(F - F^*)$ and $\rho(j)(1 - F^2)$ are B -compact for all $a \in A$, $j \in J$ and $g \in G$.
- Assume that A and B are trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded. A G -equivariant **odd relative Kasparov module** for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, is a triple (ρ, X_B, F) consisting of a G -equivariant representation $\rho : A \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ on a countably generated G -equivariant B -Hilbert C^* -module X_B , and an operator $F \in \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ such that $gFg^{-1} - F$, $[F, \rho(a)]$, $\rho(j)(F - F^*)$ and $\rho(j)(1 - F^2)$ are B -compact for all $a \in A$, $j \in J$ and $g \in G$.
- A relative Kasparov module is **degenerate** if

$$gFg^{-1} - F = [F, \rho(a)]_{\pm} = \rho(j)(F - F^*) = \rho(j)(1 - F^2) = 0, \quad \text{for all } a \in A, j \in J, g \in G.$$

- Whenever $F : [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$ is a norm-continuous map such that $(\rho, X_B, F(t))$ is a G -equivariant even/odd relative Kasparov module for all $t \in [0, 1]$, we say that $(\rho, X_B, F(0))$ and $(\rho, X_B, F(1))$ are operator homotopic.

We will often omit the notation ρ , in which case we write (X_B, F) for a relative Kasparov module.

Following [7], if $B = \mathbb{C}$ we also use the terminology relative Fredholm module instead of relative Kasparov module. The condition that $\rho(a)(gFg^{-1} - F)$ is B -compact for all $a \in A$ and $g \in G$ guarantees that a locally compact (for the A -action) perturbation of F is G -equivariant.

We note that a G -equivariant even/odd **Kasparov module** for (A, B) is nothing but a G -equivariant even/odd relative Kasparov module for $(A \triangleleft A, B)$. If (ρ, X_B, F) is a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, it is also a G -equivariant Kasparov module for (J, B) . The converse need not hold.

Remark A.2. Relative Kasparov modules depend contravariantly on $J \triangleleft A$. That is, if $\varphi : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ is an equivariant $*$ -homomorphism, $J_2 \triangleleft A_2$ a graded closed G -invariant $*$ -ideal containing $\varphi(J_1)$ and (ρ, X_B, F) is a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(J_2 \triangleleft A_2, B)$ then $\varphi^*(\rho, X_B, F) := (\rho \circ \varphi, X_B, F)$ is a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(J_1 \triangleleft A_1, B)$. In particular, if $I \triangleleft A$ is an ideal with $I \triangleleft J$, any G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ is also a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $(I \triangleleft A, B)$.

Definition A.3. We define the **relative KK -group** $KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B)$ to be equivalence classes of G -equivariant even relative Kasparov modules for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$ under the equivalence relation generated by unitary equivalence, operator homotopy and the addition of degenerate Kasparov modules [34, 35]. We set

$$KK_G^1(J \triangleleft A, B) := KK_G^0(J \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1 \triangleleft A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{C}\ell_1, B).$$

Here $\mathbb{C}\ell_1$ denotes the complex Clifford algebra on one generator, and all tensor products are graded. If G is the trivial group, we write $KK^*(J \triangleleft A, B)$ instead of $KK_G^*(J \triangleleft A, B)$. The relative K -homology groups are defined by

$$K_G^*(J \triangleleft A) := KK_G^*(J \triangleleft A, \mathbb{C}).$$

The relative KK -groups are indeed groups as a rotation trick shows that $-[(\rho, X_B, F)] = [(\tilde{\rho}, X_B^{\text{op}}, -F)]$ where $X_B^{\text{op}} := X_B$ with the opposite grading and $\tilde{\rho}(a^+ + a^-) = \rho(a^+) - \rho(a^-)$ where a^+ is even and a^- is odd. We note that for trivially graded A and B , we can also define $KK_G^1(J \triangleleft A, B)$ to be the set of equivalence classes of G -equivariant odd relative Kasparov modules under the equivalence relation generated by unitary equivalence, operator homotopy and the addition of degenerate Kasparov modules [34, 35].

Restricting a G -equivariant relative Kasparov module for $J \triangleleft A$ along the inclusion $J \triangleleft A$ gives a G -equivariant Kasparov module for J . Hence there is a natural map $KK_G^*(J \triangleleft A, B) \rightarrow KK_G^*(J, B)$.

Proposition A.4 (Excision). *If $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit, e.g. if A/J is nuclear, the natural map $KK_G^*(J \triangleleft A, B) \rightarrow KK_G^*(J, B)$ is an isomorphism.*

The approach of Baum-Douglas to the excision theorem [7, Theorem 14.24] generalizes to the bivariant setting. The proof in [28, Theorem 5.4.5] in the case $B = \mathbb{C}$ is more direct, but not always applicable.

For A trivially graded and $A \rightarrow A/J$ semisplit, we can use excision to write the six-term exact sequence associated with the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow J \rightarrow A \rightarrow A/J \rightarrow 0$ as

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} KK_G^0(A/J, B) & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & KK_G^0(A, B) & \xrightarrow{\iota^*} & KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B) \\ \uparrow \partial & & & & \downarrow \partial \\ KK_G^1(J \triangleleft A, B) & \xleftarrow{\iota_*} & KK_G^1(A, B) & \xleftarrow{\pi_*} & KK_G^1(A/J, B) \end{array}$$

The advantage of using the relative KK -theory $KK_G^*(J \triangleleft A, B)$ instead of $KK_*(J, B)$ is that the boundary map is more “computable”. In [27], Higson writes down Fredholm modules representing $\partial[(\rho, \mathcal{H}, F)]$ for a relative Fredholm module (ρ, \mathcal{H}, F) (see also [28, Proposition 8.5.6]). Let \tilde{A} denote the unitisation of A in the case that A is not unital, and $\tilde{A} = A$ when A is unital. Higson’s expression for the boundary map is not entirely constructive as it assumes knowledge of the completely positive splitting (see [28, Definition 5.3.6]) $\sigma : \tilde{A}/J \rightarrow \tilde{A}$ and that it is already in dilation form (see [28, Definition 8.5.5]). The precise Stinespring dilation that splits $\tilde{A} \rightarrow \tilde{A}/J$ can be very difficult to construct in examples.

In the case that A and B are trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, the even-to-odd boundary map $\partial : KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B) \rightarrow KK_G^1(A/J, B)$ can also be described using extensions. The following can be found in [28, p. 39 ff], [34, §7]. The equivariant theory of extensions is well presented in [45], where the case of compact groups and proper actions is considered in [45, Section 9]. In [34], Kasparov defines the extension groups in greater generality than we do here. When discussing extensions, we restrict to trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebras.

Let \mathbb{K}_G denote the G - C^* -algebra of compact operators on $L^2(G) \otimes \mathcal{H}$ for a separable infinite-dimensional Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Recall that an extension of a trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebra A by an equivariantly stable C^* -algebra $B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G$ is a G -equivariant short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G$ is an invariant ideal in E , there is an equivariant $*$ -homomorphism $i_E : E \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)$. The Busby invariant $\beta : A \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G) := \mathcal{M}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)/B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G$ of an extension is an equivariant

$*$ -homomorphism given by choosing a linear splitting of $t : A \rightarrow E$ and composing with i_E and the quotient mapping $\pi : \mathcal{M}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)$. An extension is determined by its Busby invariant up to isomorphism. To be precise, an equivariant $*$ -homomorphism $\beta : A \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)$ defines an equivariant extension E_β by

$$E_\beta := \{(a, x) \in A \oplus \mathcal{M}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G) : \beta(a) = \pi(x)\}.$$

When β comes from an extension E , the two extensions E and E_β are stably isomorphic, and isomorphic when β is injective.

The isomorphism classes of equivariant extensions form an abelian semigroup $E_G(A, B)$ under direct sum of Busby invariants after choosing an equivariant $*$ -monomorphism $\mathbb{K}_G \oplus \mathbb{K}_G \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_G$. We say that an extension with Busby invariant $\beta : A \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)$ is **split** if there is an equivariant $*$ -homomorphism $\tilde{\beta} : A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)$ that lifts β , i.e. $\beta = \pi \circ \tilde{\beta}$. We say that an extension E is semisplit if $E \rightarrow A$ admits a completely positive splitting. Averaging over the compact group G guarantees that semisplit extensions admit equivariant completely positive splittings. The set of isomorphism classes of split extensions forms a sub-semigroup $D_G(A, B) \subseteq E_G(A, B)$, and so does the set of isomorphism classes of semisplit extensions.

Definition A.5. The **extension group** $\text{Ext}_G(A, B)$ is the semigroup quotient $E_G(A, B)/D_G(A, B)$. We define $\text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A, B)$ as the sub-semigroup generated by semisplit extensions.

For simplicity, if G is the trivial group, we drop G from the notations. For A and B trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, there is a mapping $KK_G^1(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_G(A, B)$ defined at the level of cycles as follows. Given an equivariant odd Kasparov module (ρ, X_B, F) for (A, B) , we consider the mapping

$$\beta_F : A \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)/\mathbb{K}_B(X_B), \quad \beta_F(a) := \pi \left(\frac{F+1}{2} \rho(a) \right),$$

where $\pi : \text{End}_B^*(X_B) \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(X_B)/\mathbb{K}_B(X_B)$ denotes the quotient map. The conditions, for $a \in A$, $a(g^{-1}Fg - F)$, $[F, \rho(a)]$, $\rho(a)(F - F^*)$, $\rho(a)(F^2 - 1) \in \mathbb{K}_B(X_B)$ ensure the β_F is an equivariant $*$ -homomorphism. After stabilization, we can assume that $X_B = B \otimes \mathcal{H} \otimes L^2(G)$ and then the Calkin algebra is $\text{End}_B^*(X_B)/\mathbb{K}_B(X_B) = \mathcal{Q}(B \otimes \mathbb{K}_G)$. The map $(\rho, X_B, F) \mapsto \beta_F$ induces a well-defined mapping $KK_G^1(A, B) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_G(A, B)$. In fact this mapping is an isomorphism onto $\text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A, B)$, [45, Theorem 9.2].

When A is nuclear and G is the trivial group, $\text{Ext}^{-1}(A, B) = \text{Ext}(A, B)$, and $\text{Ext}(A, B)$ is a group. Unfortunately, the inverse mapping $\text{Ext}^{-1}(A, B) \rightarrow KK_1(A, B)$ is not defined at the level of cycles and involves a choice of completely positive splitting.

One advantage of the extension picture of odd K -homology is that the boundary mapping $KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B) \rightarrow KK_G^1(A, B)$ becomes easy to describe, and we do this now. Let (ρ, X_B, F) be an equivariant even relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, where A and B are trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, A is separable, B is σ -unital, and $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit. Assume that F is equivariant, self-adjoint and that F^2 is a projection. Let $X_B = X_B^+ \oplus X_B^-$ be the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading of X_B , and let $F_\pm : X_B^\pm \rightarrow X_B^\mp$ be the even-to-odd part and the odd-to-even part, respectively, of F . Our assumptions on F guarantee that F^+ and $(F^+)^*$ are equivariant partial isometries. We define $\tilde{V}^+ := F^+$ and $\tilde{V}^- := (F^+)^*$. The modules $\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)$ are G -invariant complemented submodules of X_B , and we let $P_{\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)}$ be the orthogonal projection onto $\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)$. Define extensions α_\pm , of A/J by

$$\alpha_\pm : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)), \quad \alpha^\pm(a) = \pi(P_{\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)}),$$

where $\tilde{a} \in A$ is any lift of $a \in A/J$, and $\pi : \text{End}_B^*(\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm))$ is the quotient map. Recall our assumption that $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit. By composing the equivariant completely positive splitting $A/J \rightarrow A$ with the equivariant completely positive mapping $A \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm))$, $b \mapsto P_{\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)} b P_{\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm)}$, we obtain equivariant completely positive mappings $\tau_\pm : A/J \rightarrow \text{End}_B^*(\ker(\tilde{V}_\pm))$ such that $\alpha_\pm = \pi \circ \tau_\pm$. Therefore $[\alpha_+], [\alpha_-] \in \text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A/J, B)$. The following proposition follows immediately from [16, Proposition 12.15].

Proposition A.6. *Assume that $0 \rightarrow J \rightarrow A \rightarrow A/J \rightarrow 0$ is a G -equivariant semisplit short exact sequence of trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded C^* -algebras. Let $x \in KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B)$ and assume that (ρ, X_B, F) is a representative of x by an equivariant relative Kasparov module where F is equivariant, self-adjoint and F^2 is a projection. The image of x under the boundary mapping $\partial : KK_G^0(J \triangleleft A, B) \rightarrow KK_G^1(A/J, B)$ is under the isomorphism $\text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A/J, B) \cong KK_G^1(A/J, B)$ given by*

$$\partial x = [\alpha_+] - [\alpha_-].$$

The case $B = \mathbb{C}$ was considered in [6, p. 784] and [28, Remark 8.5.7].

The bounded transform of a relative unbounded Kasparov module will not generally square to a projection. The next couple of results show that we can nevertheless obtain such a module from a relative unbounded Kasparov module under an additional assumption, and hence write down the boundary of the relative unbounded Kasparov module in terms of extensions. These results give an alternative approach to that using the phase in Proposition 2.15.

Lemma A.7. *Let (ρ, X_B, F) be an even relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. Let $T : X_B^+ \rightarrow X_B^-$ be the even-to-odd part of F , and suppose that*

- 1) $\|T\| \leq 1$,
- 2) $\ker(T)$ and $\ker(T^*)$ are complemented submodules of X_B^+ and X_B^- respectively, and $\rho(a)^+(1 - T^*T)^{1/2}(1 - P_{\ker(T)})$ and $\rho(a)^-(1 - TT^*)^{1/2}(1 - P_{\ker(T^*)})$ are B -compact for all $a \in A$, where $\rho(a)^j : X_B^j \rightarrow X_B^j$ is the decomposition of $\rho(a)$ with respect to the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -grading of X_B .

Let $\tilde{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T^* \\ T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{End}_B^*(X_B)$, and let

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{F} & (1 - \tilde{F}^2)^{1/2}(1 - P_{\ker(\tilde{F})}) \\ (1 - \tilde{F}^2)^{1/2}(1 - P_{\ker(\tilde{F})}) & -\tilde{F} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $(\rho \oplus 0, (X \oplus X^{\text{op}})_B, H)$ is an even relative Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, representing the same class as (ρ, X_B, F) .

Proof. The idea is similar to that of [8, §17.6]. We note first that $[0, 1] \ni t \mapsto tF + (1-t)\tilde{F}$ is an operator homotopy of relative Kasparov modules, and thus (ρ, X_B, F) and (ρ, X_B, \tilde{F}) are relative Kasparov modules representing the same class. We then observe that the relative Fredholm module $(0, X_B^{\text{op}}, -\tilde{F})$ is degenerate and so $(\rho \oplus 0, (X \oplus X^{\text{op}})_B, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{F} & 0 \\ 0 & -\tilde{F} \end{pmatrix})$ is a relative Kasparov module representing the same class as (ρ, X_B, \tilde{F}) . Since $\|\tilde{F}\| \leq 1$, the operator H is well-defined, and we see that

$$(\rho \oplus 0)(a) \left(H - \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{F} & 0 \\ 0 & -\tilde{F} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \rho(a)(1 - \tilde{F}^2)^{1/2}(1 - P_{\ker(\tilde{F})}) \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

which is B -compact by 2), and thus H is a “relatively compact” perturbation of $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{F} & 0 \\ 0 & -\tilde{F} \end{pmatrix}$, and so the straight line homotopy between H and $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{F} & 0 \\ 0 & -\tilde{F} \end{pmatrix}$ is a homotopy of relative Kasparov modules. \square

Proposition A.8. *Let (ρ, X_B, F) be as in Lemma A.7, and assume in addition that A and B are trivially $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded, that $A \rightarrow A/J$ is semisplit, and that F is equivariant. Let $T : X_B^+ \rightarrow X_B^-$ be the even-to-odd part of F , and define extensions β_j , $j = 0, 1$ of A/J by*

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 : A/J &\rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(T)), & \beta_0(a) &= \pi(P_{\ker(T)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker(T)}), \\ \beta_1 : A/J &\rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(T^*)), & \beta_1(a) &= \pi(P_{\ker(T^*)} \tilde{a} P_{\ker(T^*)}),\end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{a} \in A$ is any lift of A/J and $\pi : \text{End}_B^*(\ker(T)) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(T)) := \text{End}_B^*(\ker(T))/\mathbb{K}_B(\ker(T))$ is the quotient map. Then

$$\partial[(\rho, X_B, F)] = [\beta_0] - [\beta_1] \in \text{Ext}_G^{-1}(A/J) \cong KK_B^1(A/J, B).$$

Proof. The relative Kasparov module (ρ, X_B, F) is equivalent to $(\rho \oplus 0, (X \oplus X^{\text{op}})_B, H)$, where H is as in Lemma A.7. Since $H = H^*$ and $H^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - P_{\ker(\tilde{F})} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - P_{\ker(\tilde{F})} \end{pmatrix}$ is a projection, we can apply Equation (A.6). Since $\ker(H) = \ker(\tilde{F}) \oplus \ker(\tilde{F})$, $\tilde{F}^+ = T$, $\tilde{F}^- = T^*$, and the representation of A is $\rho \oplus 0$, the extensions $\alpha_0 : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(H^+))$ and $\alpha_1 : A/J \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_B(\ker(H^-))$ are equivalent to β_0 and β_1 respectively. \square

Although the boundary map has a description in terms of extensions, getting from an extension back to a Kasparov module is not straightforward. Ideally we would want not just a Kasparov module representing the extension class, but an unbounded Kasparov module, e.g. a spectral triple. Spectral triples, and their generalizations unbounded Kasparov modules, carry geometric information as well as K -homological information, which can often facilitate the computation of Kasparov products. One would like to be able to compute the boundary map in the unbounded setting, an often difficult case of the product.

Since we know that the boundary map is (in principle) computable from relative Fredholm modules, the first step of computing the boundary map in the unbounded setting is to find unbounded representatives of relative Fredholm modules, just as spectral triples are unbounded representatives of Fredholm modules. These unbounded representatives are relative spectral triples.

B The proof of Lemma 2.12 and Theorem 2.13

Recall that A and B are $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -graded G - C^* -algebras, with A separable and B σ -unital, that J is a G -invariant graded ideal in A , and that $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft A, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ is a relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$.

Proof of Lemma 2.12. We first address some domain issues. Since $(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1} = 1$, it follows that $(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1} : \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \{\zeta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}) : (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})\zeta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})\}$. Let $\mu \in \{\zeta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}) : (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})\zeta \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})\}$, and let $\eta = (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})\mu$. Since $\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, $(1 + \lambda)\mu \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, and hence $\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}\mu = \eta - (1 + \lambda)\mu \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$. That is,

$$\mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^* \mathcal{D})^{-1} \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}). \quad (12)$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
& j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D} \\
&= \left(j\mathcal{D} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}) \right) (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\
&= \left(j\mathcal{D} - (1 + \lambda)(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} \right) (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\
&\quad \text{(this is well-defined by Equation (12))} \\
&= \left(\mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} \right) (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1},
\end{aligned}$$

since $1 - (1 + \lambda)(1 + \lambda + x)^{-1} = x(1 + \lambda + x)^{-1}$. By Lemma 2.10,

$$\mathcal{D}_e(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}|_{\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})} = (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}\mathcal{D}^*|_{\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})}$$

since $\mathcal{D}_e \subset \mathcal{D}^*$. Since $j \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D} = \\
& (\mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}\mathcal{D}^*j\mathcal{D} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, Lemma 2.10 and the facts that $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{D}_e^*$ and $j \cdot \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D}) \subset \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$ imply that

$$\mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}j|_{\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})} = (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}\mathcal{D}j|_{\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
& j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D} \\
&= (\mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}\mathcal{D}^*j\mathcal{D} - (-1)^{\deg j}\mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\deg j}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}\mathcal{D}j\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\
&= \mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}^*, j]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\deg j}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}} &= \mathcal{D}_e^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e\mathcal{D}_e^*)^{-1}\overline{[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\deg j}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}\overline{[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1},
\end{aligned}$$

where we used Lemma 2.11 2) for $\overline{[\mathcal{D}^*, j]_{\pm}} = \overline{[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}}$, and so the estimates in parts 3) and 4) of Lemma 2.10 yield

$$\|\overline{j\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} - (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}_e^*\mathcal{D}_e)^{-1}j\mathcal{D}}\| \leq \frac{2\|\overline{[\mathcal{D}, j]_{\pm}}\|}{1 + \lambda}.$$

□

We break the proof of Theorem 2.13 into several lemmas. Recall that F is the bounded transform $F = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$. The main tool used to prove that the bounded transform of a relative unbounded Kasparov module is a relative Kasparov module is the integral formula for fractional powers, [40, p. 8], which we use in the form [11]

$$(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \lambda^{-1/2} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} d\lambda. \quad (13)$$

We would like to be able to take terms such as $\mathcal{D}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a]_{\pm}$ and use (13) to write

$$\mathcal{D}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a]_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^{-1/2} \mathcal{D}[(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}, a] d\lambda.$$

For this expression to be well-defined requires that the integral converges in operator norm, and this is why we need the norm estimates in parts 3) and 4) of Lemma 2.10.

Lemma B.1. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be an equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, and let $F = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ be the bounded transform of \mathcal{D} . The graded commutator $[F, a]_{\pm}$ is B -compact for all $a \in A$.*

Proof. By density it is enough to show that $[F, ab]_{\pm}$ is B -compact for all $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$. For $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$ of homogeneous degree, we write

$$[F, ab]_{\pm} = [F, a]_{\pm}b + (-1)^{\deg a} a[F, b]_{\pm}.$$

The first term on the right can be expressed as

$$[F, a]_{\pm}b = [\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}b + \mathcal{D}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a]b.$$

The first term is B -compact, and using the integral formula for fractional powers together with Lemma 2.11 and the estimates in parts 3) and 4) of Lemma 2.10, the second term

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a]b &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^{-1/2} (\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1} [\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} b \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\deg a} \mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} [\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm} \mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} b) d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

is a norm convergent integral, which is B -compact. Thus $[F, ab]_{\pm}$ is B -compact if and only if $a[F, b]_{\pm}$ is B -compact. Taking adjoints and using the integral formula for fractional powers, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} [F^*, b^*]_{\pm} a^* &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^{-1/2} [\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}, b^*]_{\pm} a^* d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \lambda^{-1/2} (-\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} [\mathcal{D}^*, b^*]_{\pm} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1} a^* \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg b} \mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1} [\mathcal{D}, b^*]_{\pm} \mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1} a^* \\ &\quad + [\mathcal{D}^*, b^*]_{\pm} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1} a^*) d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

For $\xi \in \text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})$, and $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$ of homogeneous degree, and using Lemma 2.10 (2),

$$\begin{aligned} &[\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}, a]_{\pm} b\xi = [(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm} b\xi \\ &= ((1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} a (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}) \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg a} a (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})) (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} b\xi \\ &= (\mathcal{D} a - \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} a + (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} a \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg a} a \mathcal{D} + (-1)^{\deg a} a \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg a} a (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}) (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} b\xi \\ &(\text{since } (1 + \lambda)(1 + \lambda + x)^{-1} = 1 - x(1 + \lambda + x)^{-1}) \\ &= ([\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm} - \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} [\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm} - (-1)^{\deg a} \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} a \mathcal{D} \\ &\quad + (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} a \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} + (-1)^{\deg a} a \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg a} a (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}) (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} b\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Using $\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}|_{\text{Dom}(\mathcal{D})} = (1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}\mathcal{D}$, we can rearrange the right-hand side to find a formula which is valid on all of X_B , which must also agree with the left-hand side on this larger domain since all the terms are bounded. Thus we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & [\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}, a]_{\pm} b \\ &= ([\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm} - \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm} - (-1)^{\deg a} \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}a\mathcal{D} \\ &\quad + \mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}a\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D} + (-1)^{\deg a} a\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}\mathcal{D} \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg a} a(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}b. \end{aligned}$$

The B -compactness of every term on the right-hand side except the fourth follows from the B -compactness of $(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}b$ and $a(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$. So the left-hand side is B -compact if and only if

$$\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}a\mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}b \quad (14)$$

is B -compact. (14) is B -compact if $\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}a$ is B -compact, which in turn is B -compact if $(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}a$ is B -compact. Hence if $(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}a$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then the integrand of

$$[F^*, a]_{\pm} b = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \lambda^{-1/2} [\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}, a]_{\pm} b \, d\lambda$$

is B -compact for all $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$, and thus $[F, ab]_{\pm}$ is B -compact for all $a, b \in \mathcal{A}$. The B -compactness of $(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}a$ follows from the B -compactness of $(1 - P_{\ker(\mathcal{D}^*)})(1 + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1/2}a$ and the first resolvent formula, and so the lemma is proven. \square

Lemma B.2. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be a triple satisfying all conditions to be a relative spectral triple for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$, except possibly Condition 4., and suppose this triple satisfies Condition 4' of Remark 2.4. Let $F = \mathcal{D}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$ be the bounded transform of \mathcal{D} . Then the graded commutator $[F, a]_{\pm}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{A} is dense in A it is enough to show that $[F, a]_{\pm}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$. Let $a \in \mathcal{A}$ be of homogeneous degree. We can write

$$[F, a]_{\pm} = [\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2} + \mathcal{D}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a]. \quad (15)$$

Let $(\phi_k)_{k=1}^\infty \subset \mathcal{A}$ be a sequence such that $\phi_k[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}$ and $[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}\phi_k$ converge to $[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}$ in operator norm for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$. Then

$$[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \overline{[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}\phi_k}(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}$$

and so the first term of (15) is B -compact. By Lemma 2.11 3) and the integral formula for fractional powers (13), the second term of (15) is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}[(1 + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1/2}, a] &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \lambda^{-1/2} \left(\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{\deg a} \mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}[\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} \right) d\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

which is an operator norm convergent integral by Lemma 2.11 2) and the estimates in parts 3) and 4) of Lemma 2.10. The integrand is B -compact, since we have the operator norm limits of B -compact operators

$$\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1}[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}^*)^{-1} \overline{[\mathcal{D}, a]_{\pm}\phi_k}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1},$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}[\mathcal{D}^*, a]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}\phi_k[\overline{\mathcal{D}, a}]_{\pm}\mathcal{D}(1 + \lambda + \mathcal{D}^*\mathcal{D})^{-1}.$$

Since the integral converges in operator norm, the integral is B -compact as well. Hence $[F, a]_{\pm}$ is B -compact for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$. \square

Lemma B.3. *Let $(\mathcal{J} \triangleleft \mathcal{A}, X_B, \mathcal{D})$ be an equivariant relative unbounded Kasparov module for $(J \triangleleft A, B)$. The operators $j(F - F^*)$ and $j(1 - F^2)$ are B -compact for all $j \in J$. This also holds without Condition 4. of Definition 2.1.*

For a proof see [29, Theorem 3.2]. This result does not require either Condition 4. or 4'.

Theorem 2.13 now follows, also if Condition 4. of Definition 2.1 is replaced by Condition 4'. of Remark 2.4, by noting that the equivariance of \mathcal{D} implies the equivariance of the bounded transform F , and combining Lemmas B.1, B.2 and B.3.

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